

Treatment Admission Trends

**Treatment
Admission**

Adult

Youth



Modality categories are defined as follows:

Detoxification

Detoxification is a short-term residential service for individuals withdrawing from the effects of excessive or prolonged alcohol or drug abuse. Services continue only until the person recovers from the transitory effects of acute intoxication. Detoxification always includes supervision and may include counseling and/or medical care and use of pharmacological agents. Some counties provide detoxification in specialized freestanding facilities; in other counties, detoxification is provided in community hospitals.

Intensive Inpatient

Intensive inpatient treatment is a highly structured program for chemically dependent persons in a residential setting. Services emphasize alcohol and drug education and individual and group therapy. The length of stay in intensive inpatient treatment for adults is based on American Society for Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria.

Recovery House

Recovery houses provide social, recreational, and occupational therapy as well as treatment in a drug/alcohol-free residential setting. The program emphasizes helping patients re-enter the community and the outpatient phase of treatment.

Long-Term Residential

Long-term residential treatment is a specialized program for chemically dependent persons who require periods of treatment in excess of 90 days. It includes domiciliary care, counseling, and other therapies to patients who reside at the treatment facility.



Other Residential

This category includes transitional housing, residential treatment for co-occurring chemical dependency and mental health disorders, and on-site group care enhancement services for youth.

Transitional housing provides pregnant and parenting women who have completed chemical dependency treatment with up to 18 months of housing. In conjunction with the housing component, women receive case management services that monitor participation in off-site treatment, prepare clients for self-sufficiency, and link women and their children to other needed services.

Co-occurring disorders programs are provided in residential chemical dependency treatment facilities. Utilizing a group care enhancement model, mental health professionals at the facilities provide assessment, education, in-service training for staff, and linkages to mental health providers in the community.

Through group care enhancement contracts, adolescent chemical dependency treatment providers are able to deliver on-site services to children residing in Department of Social and Health Services children's residential facilities. These include select group homes operated by the Division of Children and Family Services, the Mental Health Division, and the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration. Providers are able to provide individual drug and alcohol assessments; individual, group, and family treatment; prevention and education groups; training of residential agency staff; case planning and consultation, and linkages to other community alcohol and drug services.

Outpatient and Intensive Outpatient Treatment

Outpatient treatment services consist of a variety of diagnostic and treatment services provided according to a prescribed treatment plan in a non-residential setting. Outpatient treatment provided for indigent patients under the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA) includes vocational counseling and other efforts to help patients regain employment.

Opiate Substitution Treatment

Opiate substitution treatment is an outpatient service for individuals addicted to heroin or other opiates. State-funded and accredited opiate substitution treatment agencies provide counseling and daily or near-daily administration of methadone or other approved substitute drugs.

Treatment Admission Trends

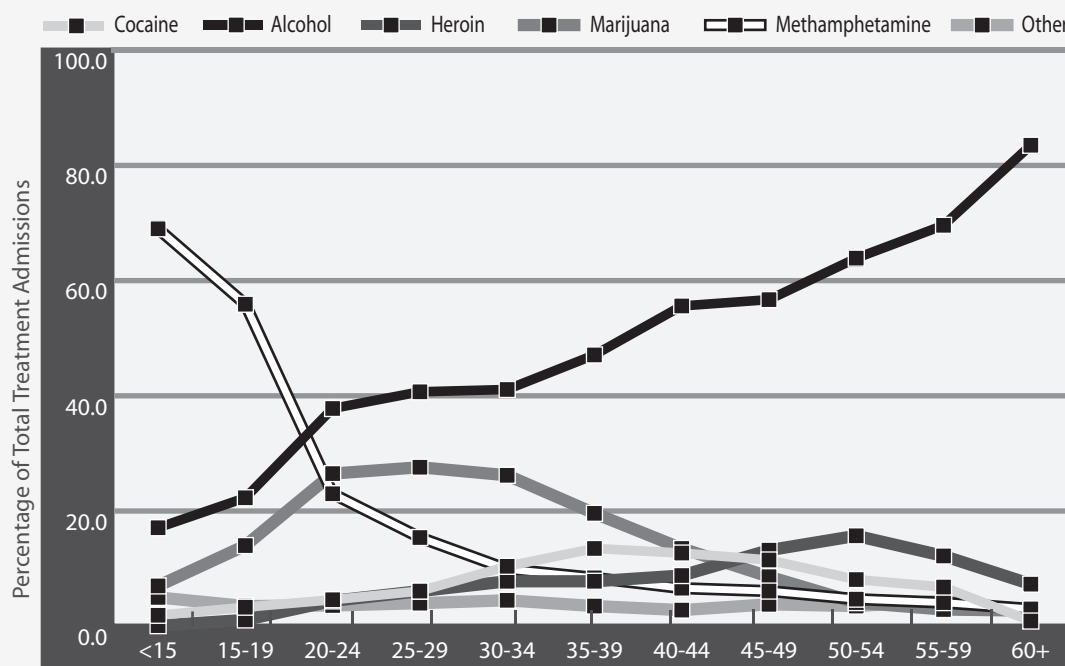
**Treatment
Admission**

Adult

Youth



Primary Drug of Abuse in DASA-Funded Treatment Admissions Varies Significantly By Age.*

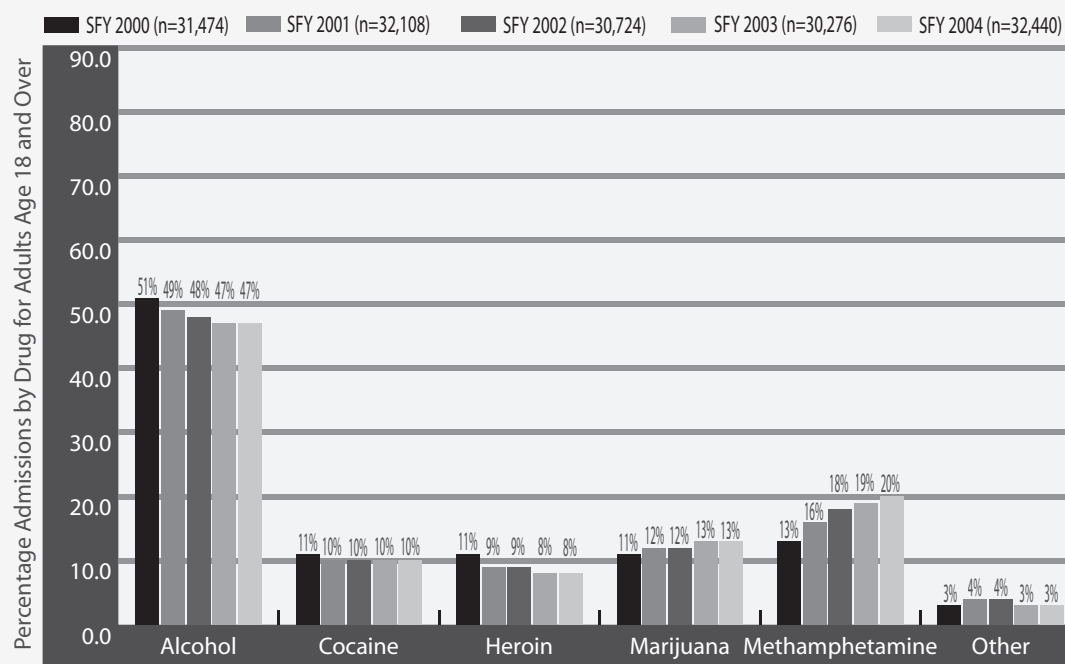


Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

Primary drug of abuse upon treatment admissions reflects drug use in the wider population. This graph indicates that DASA-funded admissions by primary drug of abuse vary widely by age cohort. As a percentage of total admissions, treatment admissions for alcohol consistently rise as the population ages. The vast majority of treatment admissions for marijuana occur in the under-25 population. Methamphetamine admissions are highest among individuals in their twenties. Heroin admissions peak among the population in their early fifties.

*Excludes detoxification and transitional housing.

Alcohol is Cited as the Primary Drug of Abuse in the Plurality of Adult Admissions to DASA-Funded Treatment.*



Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Department of Social and Health Services.

This graph indicates that in SFY 2004, alcohol was the primary drug of abuse for a plurality of adult admissions to DASA-funded admissions. Admissions to treatment for methamphetamine abuse continue to rise.

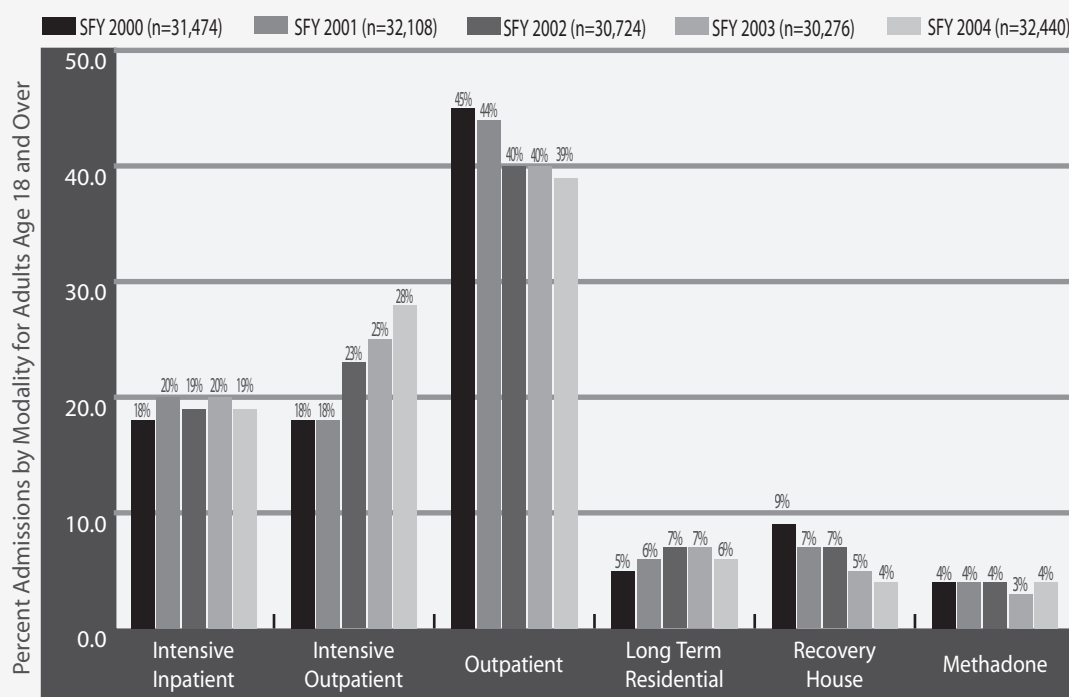
The number of total admissions to DASA-funded treatment has increased. This likely reflects new avenues to access treatment as a result of funding through the Criminal Justice Treatment Account (CJTA).

Note: Data may include multiple admissions for a single individual over the course of a year.

*Excludes detoxification and transitional housing.



Two Thirds of Adult Admissions to DASA-Funded Treatment are for Outpatient and Intensive Outpatient Services.*

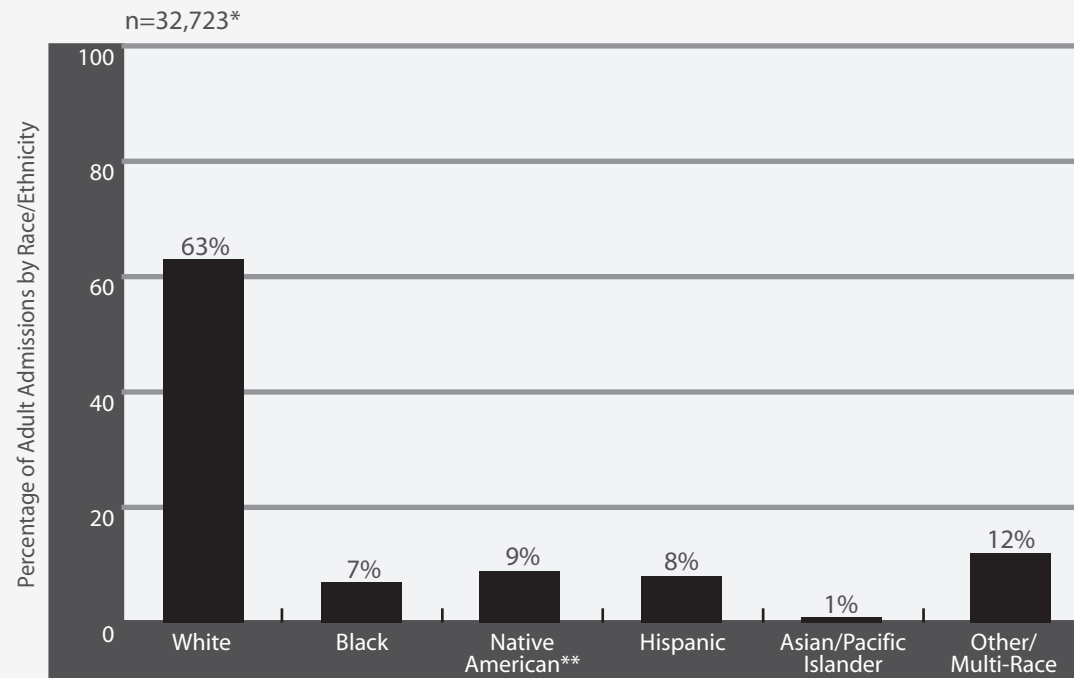


Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

This graph indicates that two thirds of adult admissions to DASA-funded chemical dependency treatment are for intensive outpatient and outpatient services. The total number of admissions rose 7.1% in SFY 2004, likely reflecting new avenues for treatment access under the Criminal Justice Treatment Account (CJTA). The number of intensive outpatient admissions has risen 56.2% since SFY 2000 (from 5,733 in SFY 2000 to 8,957 in SFY 2004); during this same period, outpatient admissions declined 11.5% (from 14,119 in SFY 2000 to 12,501 in SFY 2004).

* Excludes detoxification and transitional housing.

Racial and Ethnic Minorities Comprise 37% of Adult Admissions to DASA-Funded Chemical Dependency Treatment Services.



Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

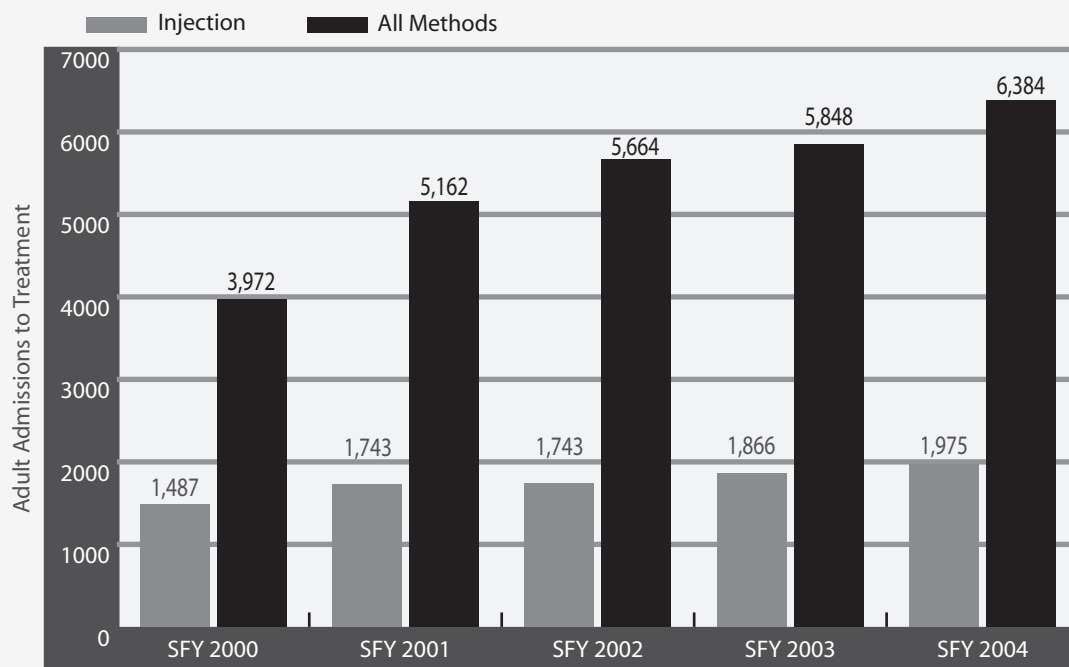
This graph indicates that racial/ethnic minorities comprise approximately 37% of adult admissions to DASA-funded chemical dependency treatment. Percentages of adults from different groups receiving DASA-funded treatment vary across modalities.

* In the U.S. Census, "Hispanic" is listed as an ethnicity, rather than as a racial group. Hence, Hispanic admissions may be duplicated in the racial categories.

** Includes Eskimo/Alaskan Native/Aleut



The Number of Adults Admitted to DASA-Funded Treatment for Methamphetamine Use Continues to Rise.



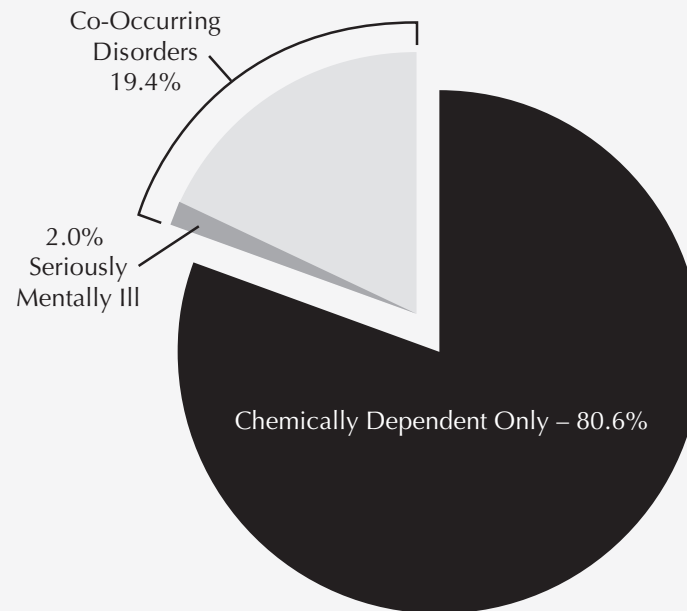
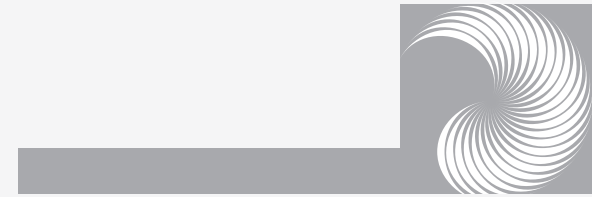
Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

The number of adults admitted to DASA-funded treatment for methamphetamine continues to rise. This likely reflects continued availability of the drug in communities, as well as expanded access to treatment through the Criminal Justice Treatment Account (CJTA). The majority of adults admitted to DASA-funded treatment for methamphetamine administer the drug via routes other than injection. A large majority of individuals dependent on methamphetamine are polydrug users.

Treatment for methamphetamine addiction has been demonstrated to be effective in reducing arrests, convictions, and health care costs.¹

¹ Nordlund, D., et al. *Treatment of Stimulant Addiction Including Addiction to Methamphetamine Results in Lower Health Care Costs and Reduced Arrests and Convictions: Washington State Supplemental Security Income Recipients*. Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division, 2003.

Approximately 20% of Adult Admissions to DASA-Funded Chemical Dependency Treatment Services are for Individuals with Co-Occurring Mental Health and Chemical Dependency Disorders.



Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

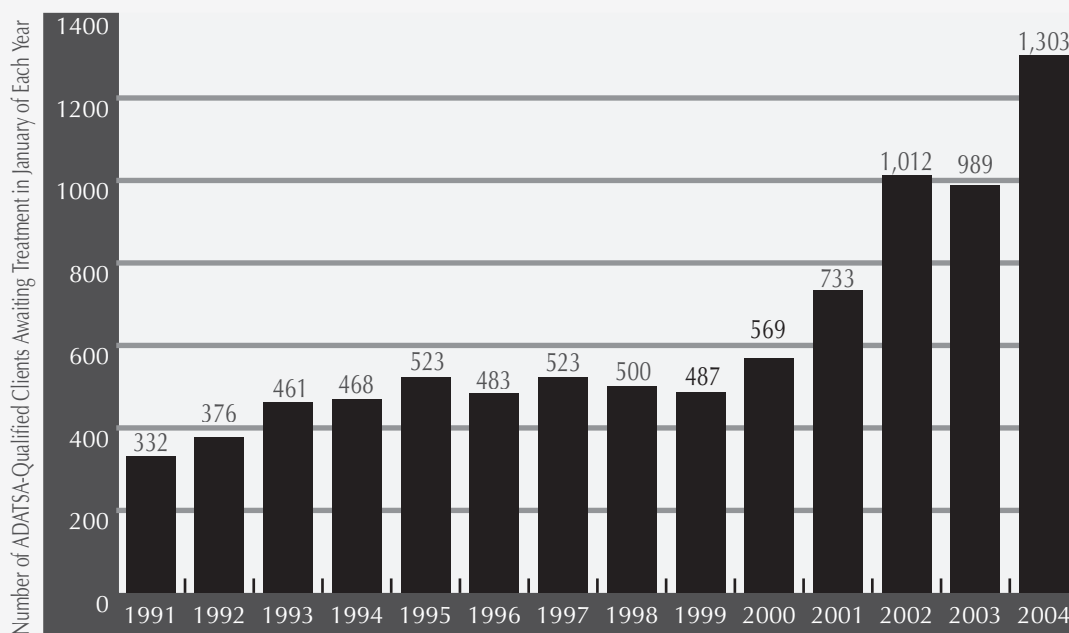
In SFY 2004, there were 6,149 admissions to DASA-funded treatment services of individuals who received a psychiatric evaluation, with results revealing a positive indication for a mental health problem. Some 2% of admissions were of individuals who had spent 15 or more days in the past year in a psychiatric hospital.

Integrated treatment for mental health and chemical dependency disorders has proven effective in enhancing health-related outcomes and reducing use of acute care services.¹

¹ Maynard, C., et al. "Utilization of Services for Mentally Ill Chemically Abusing Patients Discharged from Residential Treatment," *The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research* 26(2), May 1999.



The Waiting List in Washington State for Treatment Under the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment and Support Act Has Quadrupled Since 1991.

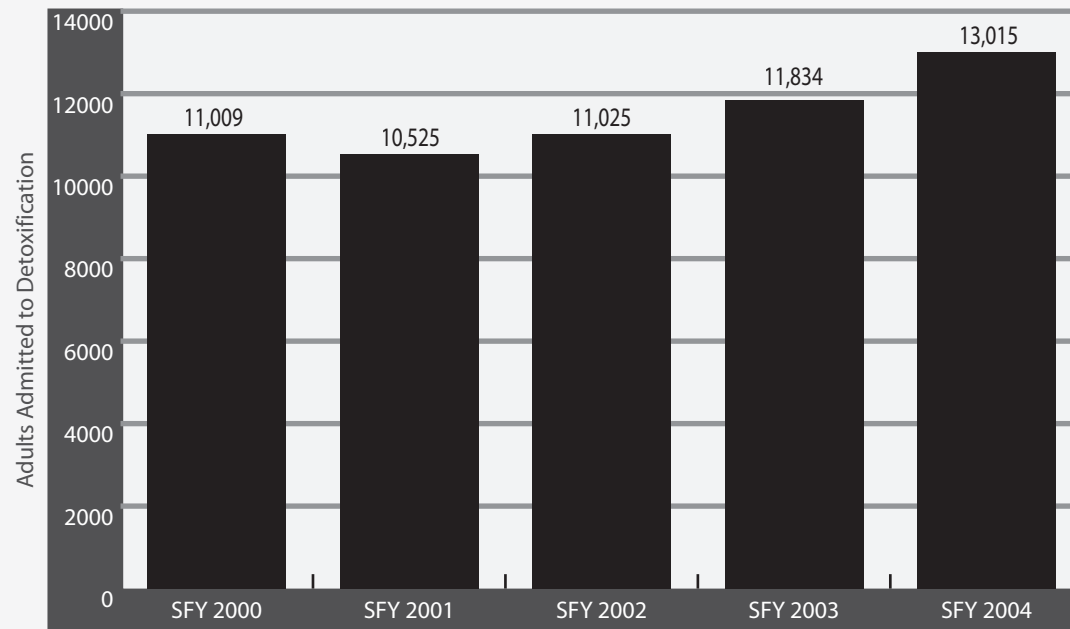


Source: Washington State Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, April 2004.

In 1989, the Washington State Legislature recognized in statute that, “alcoholism and drug addiction are treatable diseases, and that most persons with this illness can recover” (RCW 74.50.011). Under the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA), assessment, treatment, and support services are provided for individuals who are incapacitated from receipt of gainful employment and meet specific eligibility requirements.

The waiting list for ADATSA treatment services has quadrupled since 1991, and its growth is accelerating. Some of this growth is attributable to increased emphasis on treatment completion and retention, which has been shown to result in better outcomes. However, as of the second quarter of SFY, 2004, 47% of ADATSA clients already assessed as needing treatment are never admitted to treatment at all.

The Number of Adult Admissions to DASA-Funded Detoxification is Increasing.

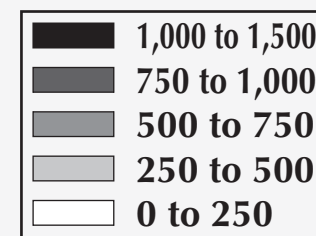
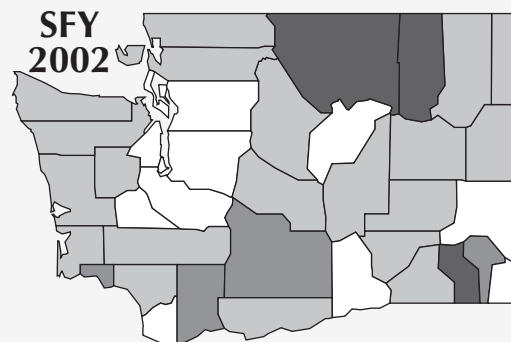
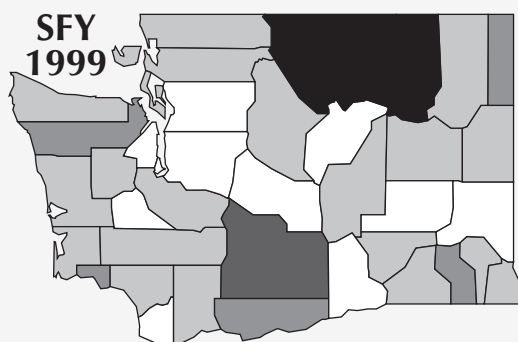


Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

This graph indicates that the number of adult admissions to DASA-funded detoxification services has risen steadily over the past three years. The number of DASA-funded detoxifications for methamphetamine has almost doubled, from 565 in SFY 2000, to 1,098 in SFY 2004.

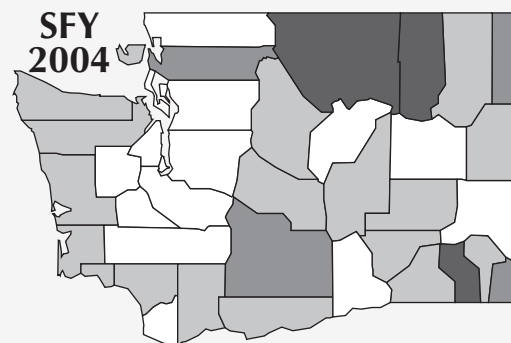
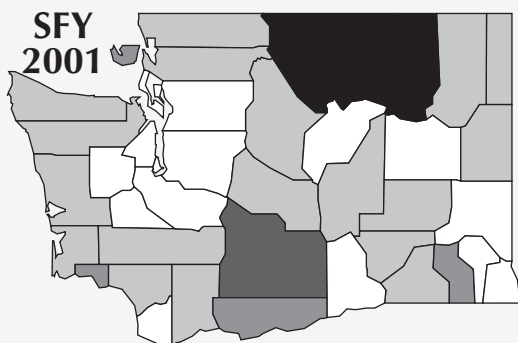
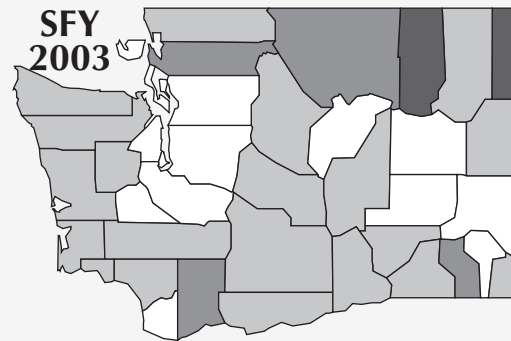
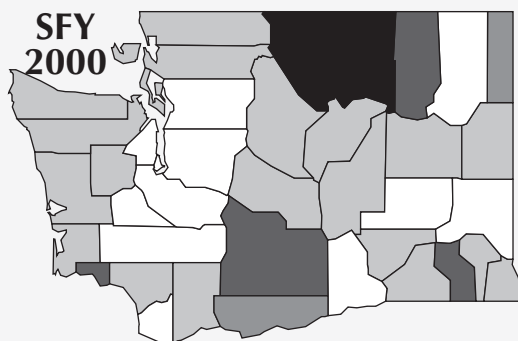
Detoxification is part of the array of services available to people in crisis, and is often a necessary precursor to chemical dependency treatment.

Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions for Alcohol Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service



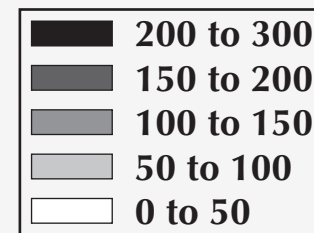
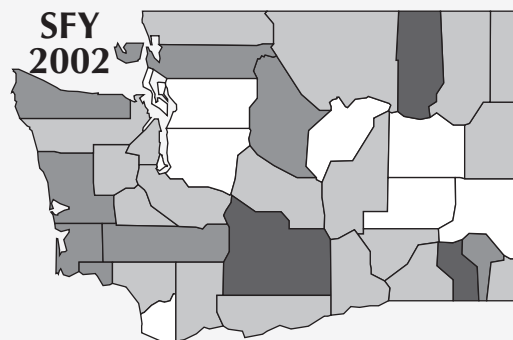
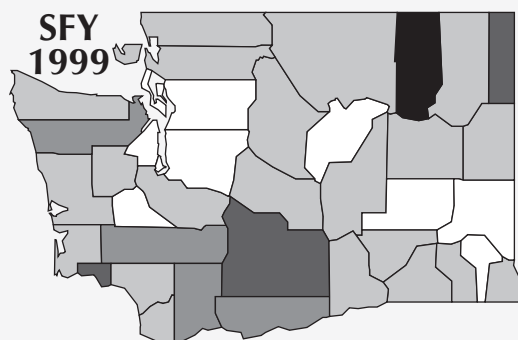


Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions* Primary Drug = Alcohol

County Name	SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003		SFY 2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	39	240.9	30	182.6	43	259.0	55	331.1	32	192.8	48	287.4
Asotin	64	310.5	63	306.6	49	236.7	23	111.1	55	267.0	118	570.0
Benton	322	229.3	300	210.6	309	213.4	354	239.8	404	266.5	367	236.6
Chelan	279	417.0	310	465.4	259	386.0	232	343.2	218	321.1	256	374.3
Clallam	261	405.5	268	415.3	319	492.3	236	363.6	270	413.5	280	424.9
Clark	600	177.7	629	182.2	718	203.6	649	178.6	551	148.0	583	152.1
Columbia	32	749.1	32	787.4	24	585.4	33	804.9	27	658.5	36	878.0
Cowlitz	366	394.8	425	457.2	440	468.6	384	406.8	358	377.2	341	357.8
Douglas	71	218.3	85	260.7	74	225.6	57	172.2	59	175.6	67	195.9
Ferry	100	1,375.3	69	950.4	79	1,082.2	60	821.9	81	1,109.6	58	794.5
Franklin	174	360.2	171	346.5	178	353.2	196	382.1	181	337.7	171	300.0
Garfield	9	376.9	7	292.0	1	41.7	12	500.0	2	83.3	7	291.7
Grant	186	252.9	205	274.4	209	275.4	235	307.6	237	307.4	277	353.8
Grays Harbor	274	406.8	237	352.7	217	316.8	214	312.9	221	321.2	243	351.2
Island	197	279.4	207	289.3	151	208.6	153	209.3	147	198.6	182	243.3
Jefferson	143	557.2	87	335.2	80	306.5	71	266.9	83	310.9	104	385.2
King	4,238	246.4	3,929	226.2	3,351	190.6	3,100	174.7	2,482	139.5	2,616	146.3
Kitsap	395	172.1	373	160.8	374	160.2	559	238.2	557	235.0	590	246.3
Kittitas	85	246.1	98	293.7	113	332.4	103	296.0	143	406.2	108	301.7
Klickitat	101	537.4	135	704.6	113	585.5	80	414.5	51	264.2	72	373.1
Lewis	183	267.0	149	217.2	168	241.7	210	299.1	184	261.4	169	239.0
Lincoln	29	285.9	46	451.7	29	284.3	26	254.9	22	217.8	32	313.7
Mason	149	307.1	182	368.4	122	246.0	141	283.1	180	358.6	137	269.7
Okanogan	496	1,258.0	452	1,142.5	457	1,151.1	314	788.9	289	729.8	328	828.3
Pacific	57	271.7	75	357.4	62	295.2	99	471.4	81	387.6	91	433.3
Pend Oreille	80	686.5	81	690.4	58	491.5	54	457.6	95	805.1	67	563.0
Pierce	1,940	280.5	1,495	213.3	1,457	204.2	1,290	177.9	1,185	161.5	1,327	178.4
San Juan	51	363.8	53	376.5	74	513.9	50	342.5	34	229.7	59	390.7
Skagit	470	460.5	460	446.7	484	464.9	356	338.7	567	531.4	798	733.5
Skamania	29	302.6	33	334.3	30	303.0	57	575.8	57	575.8	44	435.6
Snohomish	1,437	242.9	1,491	246.0	1,477	238.8	1,018	162.1	1,239	194.4	1,201	186.3
Spokane	1,138	273.1	1,214	290.5	1,317	311.8	1,116	262.2	1,290	301.0	1,236	286.1
Stevens	118	304.4	97	242.1	112	277.9	131	324.3	140	344.8	139	341.5
Thurston	353	171.7	410	197.7	392	186.5	457	215.3	421	196.0	506	231.6
Wahkiakum	23	593.5	36	941.4	25	657.9	23	605.3	27	710.5	18	473.7
Walla Walla	184	333.9	171	309.9	184	333.3	146	263.5	219	392.5	209	368.6
Whatcom	777	473.0	782	468.8	815	477.7	736	427.4	597	342.1	568	320.4
Whitman	68	165.1	79	193.9	71	176.2	55	135.5	82	200.0	61	146.3
Yakima	1,998	893.6	1,904	855.4	1,959	872.6	1,472	654.2	1,322	585.0	1,436	631.2
Total	17,516	300.4	16,870	286.2	16,394	274.4	14,557	240.9	14,190	232.7	14,950	20.6

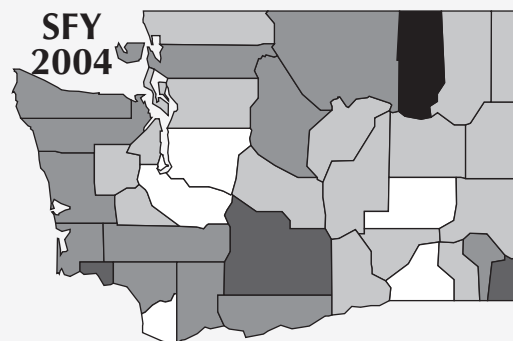
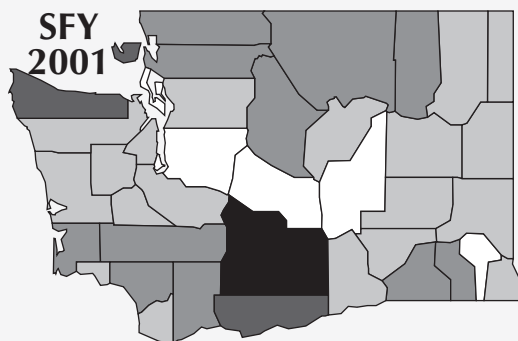
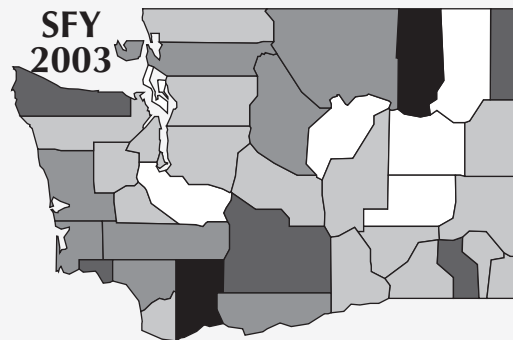
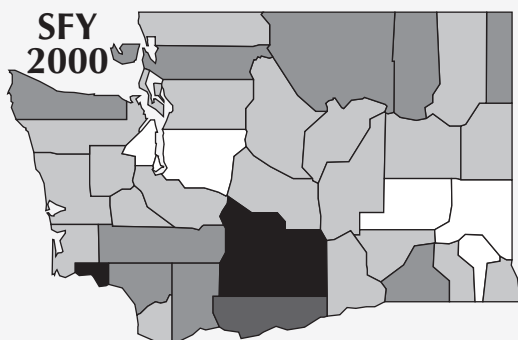
*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions for Marijuana Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service



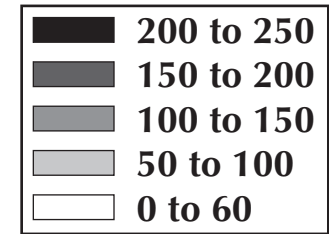
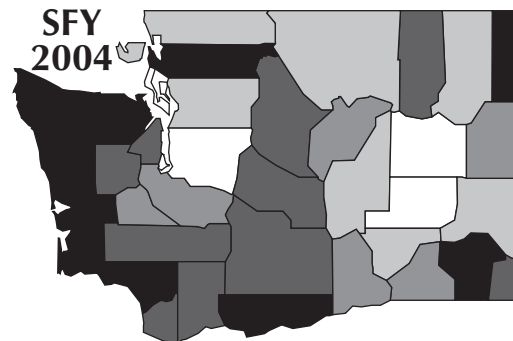
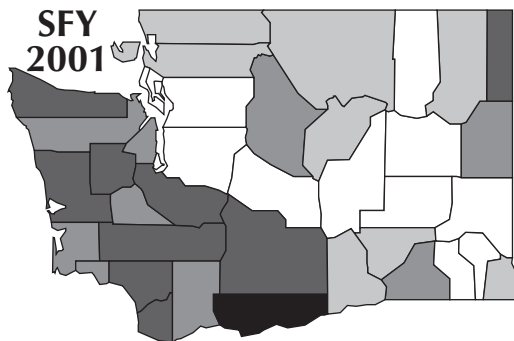
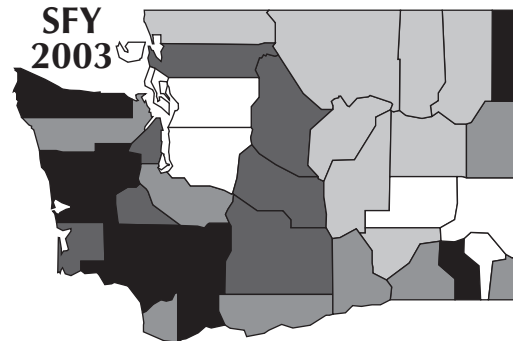
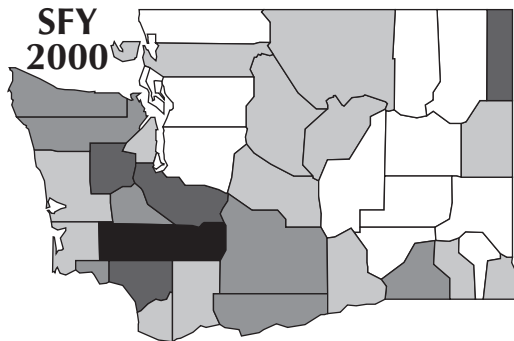
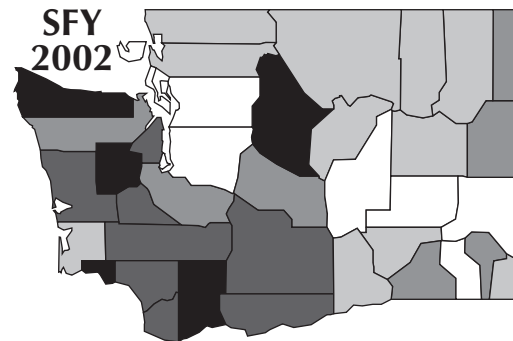
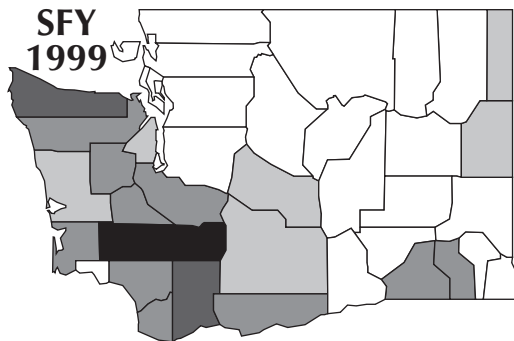


Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions* Primary Drug = Marijuana

County Name	SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003		SFY 2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	1	6.2	2	12.2	9	54.2	2	12.0	3	18.1	2	12.0
Asotin	12	58.2	13	63.3	14	67.6	18	87.0	15	72.8	34	164.3
Benton	93	66.2	86	60.4	121	83.6	111	75.2	114	75.2	99	63.8
Chelan	62	92.7	50	75.1	77	114.8	68	100.6	82	120.8	84	122.8
Clallam	73	113.4	91	141.0	125	192.9	80	123.3	107	163.9	91	138.1
Clark	210	62.2	194	56.2	307	87.1	214	58.9	195	52.4	177	46.2
Columbia	3	70.2	4	98.4	5	122.0	7	170.7	7	170.7	4	97.6
Cowlitz	67	72.3	106	114.0	100	106.5	81	85.8	113	119.1	129	135.4
Douglas	14	43.0	18	55.2	17	51.8	12	36.3	15	44.6	26	76.0
Ferry	16	220.1	9	124.0	9	123.3	11	150.7	16	219.2	16	219.2
Franklin	32	66.2	26	52.7	31	61.5	43	83.8	40	74.6	44	77.2
Garfield	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	41.7	3	125.0	2	83.3	3	125.0
Grant	38	51.7	42	56.2	28	36.9	56	73.3	52	67.4	69	88.1
Grays Harbor	56	83.1	47	69.9	51	74.5	77	112.6	87	126.5	83	119.9
Island	28	39.7	49	68.5	28	38.7	25	34.2	35	47.3	43	57.5
Jefferson	27	105.2	22	84.8	26	99.6	21	78.9	25	93.6	39	144.4
King	644	37.4	741	42.7	761	43.3	611	34.4	512	28.8	570	31.9
Kitsap	105	45.7	92	39.7	129	55.3	148	63.1	155	65.4	199	83.1
Kittitas	18	52.1	27	80.9	16	47.1	19	54.6	23	65.3	29	81.0
Klickitat	27	143.7	30	156.6	35	181.3	15	77.7	21	108.8	24	124.4
Lewis	74	108.0	76	110.8	72	103.6	55	78.3	82	116.5	75	106.1
Lincoln	6	59.1	6	58.9	7	68.6	3	29.4	5	49.5	8	78.4
Mason	26	53.6	46	93.1	45	90.7	25	50.2	50	99.6	42	82.7
Okanogan	25	63.4	45	113.7	51	128.5	38	95.5	52	131.3	52	131.3
Pacific	20	95.3	19	90.5	25	119.0	21	100.0	26	124.4	28	133.3
Pend Oreille	21	180.2	17	144.9	9	76.3	11	93.2	23	194.9	11	92.4
Pierce	546	79.0	578	82.5	591	82.8	426	58.8	442	60.2	514	69.1
San Juan	8	57.1	15	106.6	26	180.6	16	109.6	15	101.4	18	119.2
Skagit	100	98.0	119	115.6	128	123.0	116	110.4	129	120.9	146	134.2
Skamania	11	114.8	12	121.6	12	121.2	8	80.8	20	202.0	14	138.6
Snohomish	258	43.6	383	63.2	387	62.6	265	42.2	329	51.6	329	51.0
Spokane	308	73.9	373	89.2	397	94.0	264	62.0	250	58.3	277	64.1
Stevens	26	67.1	30	74.9	30	74.4	29	71.8	25	61.6	37	90.9
Thurston	92	44.8	135	65.1	138	65.7	174	82.0	189	88.0	167	76.4
Wahkiakum	7	180.6	8	209.2	3	78.9	4	105.3	7	184.2	6	157.9
Walla Walla	41	74.4	60	108.7	72	130.4	28	50.5	50	89.6	52	91.7
Whatcom	123	74.9	116	69.5	177	103.8	172	99.9	140	80.2	130	73.3
Whitman	9	21.8	14	34.4	25	62.0	14	34.5	22	53.7	22	52.8
Yakima	446	199.5	497	223.3	562	250.3	447	198.7	358	158.4	436	191.6
Total	3,673	63.0	4,198	71.2	4,647	77.8	3,738	61.9	3,833	62.9	4,129	66.9

*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions for Methamphetamine Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service

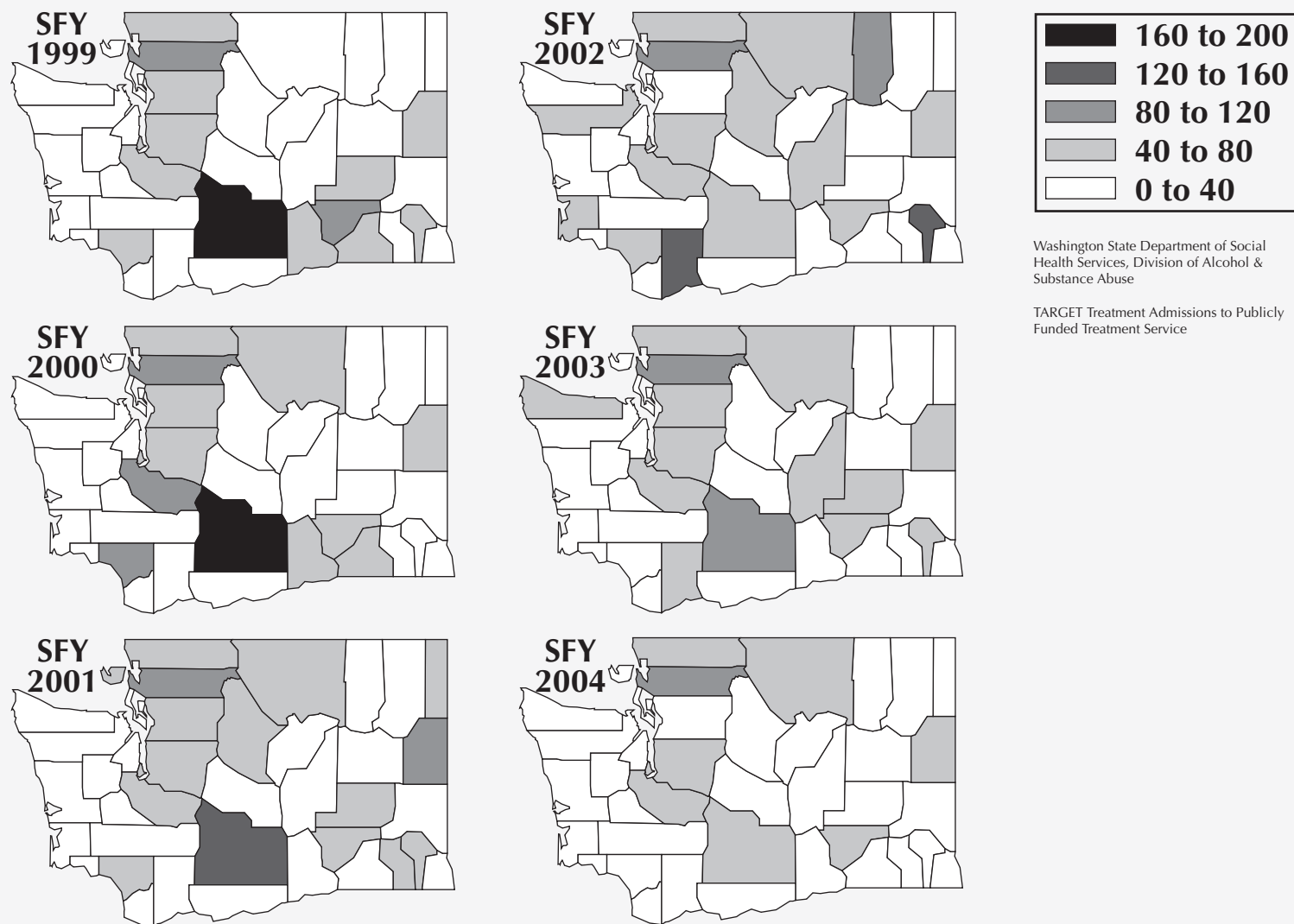


Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions* Primary Drug = Methamphetamine

County Name	SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003		SFY 2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	1	6.2	3	18.3	0	0.0	5	30.1	1	6.0	7	41.9
Asotin	10	48.5	16	77.9	20	96.6	21	101.4	25	121.4	37	178.7
Benton	69	49.1	87	61.1	131	90.5	165	111.8	156	102.9	177	114.1
Chelan	20	29.9	44	66.1	75	111.8	137	202.7	105	154.6	109	159.4
Clallam	100	155.4	91	141.0	105	162.0	152	234.2	204	312.4	225	341.4
Clark	478	141.6	493	142.8	679	192.6	576	158.5	542	145.6	581	151.6
Columbia	5	117.0	3	73.8	2	48.8	1	24.4	12	292.7	10	243.9
Cowlitz	130	140.2	169	181.8	181	192.8	185	196.0	261	275.0	276	289.6
Douglas	13	40.0	22	67.5	22	67.1	33	99.7	31	92.3	38	111.1
Ferry	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	41.1	5	68.5	7	95.9	11	150.7
Franklin	23	47.6	18	36.5	36	71.4	29	56.5	48	89.6	48	84.2
Garfield	1	41.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	166.7	1	41.7	5	208.3
Grant	11	15.0	12	16.1	22	29.0	36	47.1	67	86.9	69	88.1
Grays Harbor	56	83.1	59	87.8	105	153.3	126	184.2	149	216.6	148	2213.9
Island	13	18.4	20	27.9	34	47.0	32	43.8	29	39.2	37	49.5
Jefferson	38	148.1	32	123.3	32	122.6	28	105.3	28	104.9	60	222.2
King	397	23.1	454	26.1	580	33.0	659	37.1	488	27.4	679	38.0
Kitsap	178	77.5	206	88.8	271	116.1	363	154.7	406	171.3	422	176.2
Kittitas	21	60.8	30	89.9	14	41.2	43	123.6	53	150.6	56	156.4
Klickitat	24	127.7	21	109.6	48	248.7	34	176.2	21	108.8	48	248.7
Lewis	168	245.1	152	221.6	118	169.8	136	193.7	180	255.7	138	195.2
Lincoln	1	9.9	3	29.5	2	19.6	10	98.0	7	69.3	3	29.4
Mason	55	113.4	75	151.8	88	177.4	108	216.9	116	231.1	88	173.2
Okanogan	12	30.4	20	50.6	24	60.5	21	52.8	23	58.1	35	88.4
Pacific	22	104.9	11	52.4	26	123.8	33	157.1	34	162.7	47	223.8
Pend Oreille	8	68.6	22	187.5	19	161.0	13	110.2	34	288.1	30	252.1
Pierce	969	140.1	1108	158.1	1272	178.3	1079	148.8	889	121.2	870	116.9
San Juan	4	28.5	8	56.8	8	55.6	7	47.9	6	40.5	8	53.0
Skagit	41	40.2	72	69.9	99	95.1	103	98.0	190	178.1	240	220.6
Skamania	16	166.9	8	81.0	11	111.1	42	424.2	28	282.8	20	198.0
Snohomish	212	35.8	244	40.3	279	45.1	301	47.9	370	58.0	414	64.2
Spokane	294	70.6	372	89.0	522	123.6	462	108.6	557	130.0	637	147.5
Stevens	19	49.0	19	47.4	23	57.1	23	56.9	31	76.4	28	68.8
Thurston	209	101.7	222	107.1	265	126.1	342	161.1	327	152.2	306	140.0
Wahkiakum	1	25.8	5	130.8	5	131.6	10	263.2	12	315.8	8	210.5
Walla Walla	60	108.9	68	123.2	59	106.9	66	119.1	70	125.4	75	132.3
Whatcom	50	30.4	74	44.4	92	53.9	142	82.5	117	67.0	114	64.3
Whitman	7	17.0	6	14.7	10	24.8	19	46.8	10	24.4	23	55.2
Yakima	219	97.9	241	108.3	418	186.2	379	168.4	359	158.8	385	169.2
Total	3,955	67.8	4,510	76.5	5,700	95.4	5,930	98.2	5,994	98.3	6,512	105.6

*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions for Cocaine Per 100,000 in Population



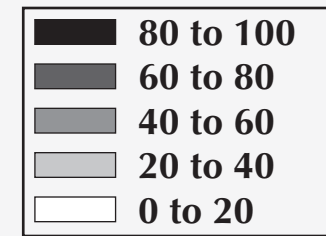
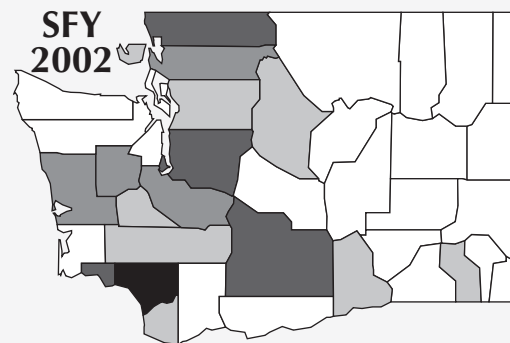
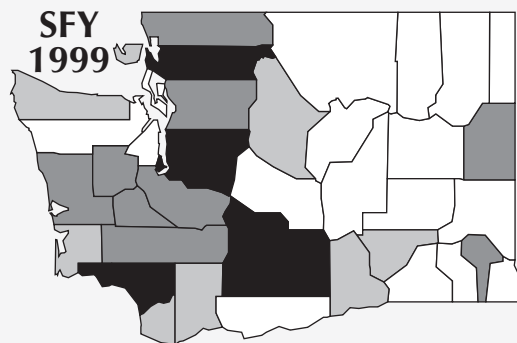


Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions* Primary Drug = Cocaine

County Name	SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003		Number	Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		
Adams	8	49.4	6	36.5	8	48.2	4	24.1	8	48.2	2	12.0
Asotin	3	14.6	2	9.7	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Benton	77	54.8	57	40.0	53	36.6	46	31.2	37	24.4	41	26.4
Chelan	18	26.9	21	31.5	27	40.2	28	41.4	27	39.8	26	38.0
Clallam	20	31.1	14	21.7	16	24.7	14	21.6	32	49.0	20	30.3
Clark	117	34.7	84	24.3	109	30.9	116	31.9	88	23.6	113	29.5
Columbia	0	0.0	1	24.6	2	48.8	0	0.0	1	24.4	0	0.0
Cowlitz	46	49.6	83	89.3	71	75.6	51	54.0	33	34.8	35	36.7
Douglas	4	12.3	12	36.8	7	21.3	6	18.1	8	23.8	11	32.2
Ferry	1	13.8	1	13.8	0	0.0	6	82.2	1	13.7	2	27.4
Franklin	43	89.0	31	62.8	33	65.5	30	58.5	30	56.0	38	66.7
Garfield	1	41.9	0	0.0	1	41.7	3	125.0	1	41.7	0	0.0
Grant	21	28.6	28	37.5	20	26.4	40	52.4	38	49.3	33	42.1
Grays Harbor	25	37.1	16	23.8	20	29.2	7	10.2	16	23.3	19	27.5
Island	15	21.3	13	18.2	10	13.8	10	13.7	13	17.6	22	29.4
Jefferson	2	7.8	1	3.9	3	11.5	11	41.4	7	26.2	4	14.8
King	1372	79.8	1386	79.8	1223	69.6	974	54.9	895	50.3	960	53.7
Kitsap	47	20.5	53	22.8	53	22.7	61	26.0	69	29.1	98	40.9
Kittitas	2	5.8	7	21.0	4	11.8	5	14.4	9	25.6	3	8.4
Klickitat	2	10.6	4	20.9	3	15.5	1	5.2	1	5.2	2	10.4
Lewis	6	8.8	10	14.6	3	4.3	2	2.8	4	5.7	9	12.7
Lincoln	3	29.6	1	9.8	1	9.8	1	9.8	0	0.0	3	29.4
Mason	13	26.8	11	22.3	14	28.2	8	16.1	9	17.9	18	35.4
Okanogan	10	25.4	19	48.0	23	57.9	17	42.7	24	60.6	22	55.6
Pacific	5	23.8	5	23.8	4	19.0	12	57.1	6	28.7	5	23.8
Pend Oreille	1	8.6	2	17.0	6	50.8	2	16.9	3	25.4	0	0.0
Pierce	641	92.7	577	82.3	514	72.0	416	57.4	418	57.0	463	62.2
San Juan	0	0.0	3	21.3	9	62.5	5	34.2	3	20.3	3	19.9
Skagit	111	108.7	119	115.6	98	94.1	88	83.7	116	108.7	163	149.8
Skamania	1	10.4	1	10.1	2	20.2	15	151.5	5	50.5	4	39.6
Snohomish	377	63.7	355	58.6	351	56.7	243	38.7	273	42.8	273	42.3
Spokane	296	71.0	301	72.0	348	82.4	238	55.9	316	73.7	305	70.6
Stevens	6	15.5	9	22.5	4	9.9	8	19.8	12	29.6	3	7.4
Thurston	53	25.8	56	27.0	45	21.4	59	27.8	42	19.6	39	17.8
Wahkiakum	0	0.0	1	26.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	26.3	0	0.0
Walla Walla	25	45.4	23	41.7	16	29.0	8	14.4	12	21.5	21	37.0
Whatcom	81	49.3	99	59.3	105	61.5	87	50.5	119	68.2	90	50.8
Whitman	1	2.4	2	4.9	9	22.3	8	19.7	7	17.1	4	9.6
Yakima	400	178.9	365	164.0	359	159.9	280	124.4	229	101.3	221	97.1
Total	3,854	66.1	3,779	64.1	3,575	59.8	2,910	48.2	2,913	47.8	3,075	49.9

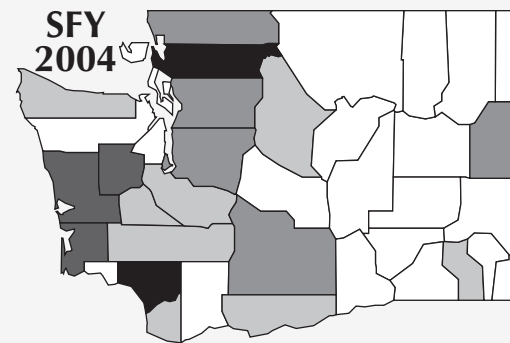
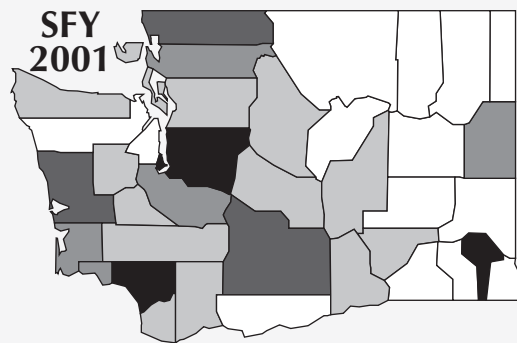
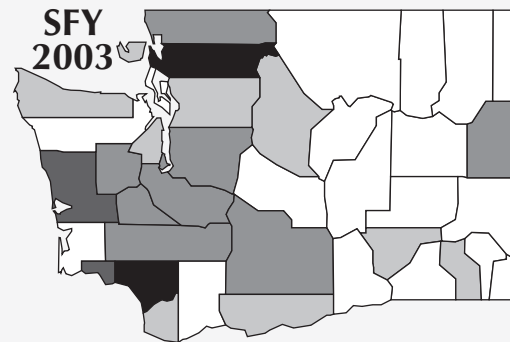
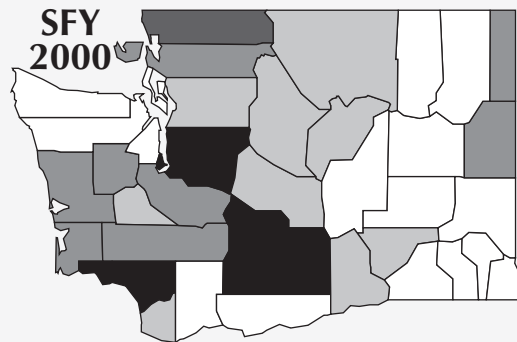
*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions for Heroin Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service





Washington State Adult Treatment Admissions* Primary Drug = Heroin

County Name	SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003		SFY 2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	2	12.4	1	6.1	2	12.0	1	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Asotin	2	9.7	3	14.6	4	19.3	0	0.0	1	4.9	1	4.8
Benton	55	39.2	33	23.2	34	23.5	31	21.0	22	14.5	18	11.6
Chelan	15	22.4	23	34.5	25	37.3	16	23.7	15	22.1	19	27.8
Clallam	20	31.1	12	18.6	14	21.6	8	12.3	16	24.5	22	33.4
Clark	118	35.0	113	32.7	125	35.5	131	36.0	112	30.1	96	25.0
Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	24.4	1	24.4	1	24.4
Cowlitz	86	92.8	158	170.0	93	99.0	89	94.3	91	95.9	90	94.4
Douglas	3	9.2	8	24.5	5	15.2	4	12.1	4	11.9	0	0.0
Ferry	0	0.0	1	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	13.7
Franklin	16	33.1	16	32.4	16	31.7	9	17.5	14	26.1	10	17.5
Garfield	1	41.9	0	0.0	2	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Grant	10	13.6	8	10.7	22	29.0	5	6.5	12	15.6	3	3.8
Grays Harbor	33	49.0	39	58.0	45	65.7	31	45.3	55	79.9	45	65.0
Island	11	15.6	8	11.2	16	22.1	5	6.8	2	2.7	7	9.4
Jefferson	5	19.5	2	7.7	4	15.3	2	7.5	2	7.5	3	11.1
King	1382	80.3	1807	104.0	1406	80.0	1200	67.7	783	44.0	984	55.0
Kitsap	34	14.8	28	12.1	27	11.6	37	15.8	56	23.6	43	18.0
Kittitas	3	8.7	9	27.0	8	23.5	3	8.6	2	5.7	0	0.0
Klickitat	2	10.6	2	10.4	2	10.4	0	0.0	6	31.1	7	36.3
Lewis	38	55.4	30	43.7	17	24.5	20	28.5	36	51.1	28	39.6
Lincoln	1	9.9	1	9.8	0	0.0	1	9.8	1	9.9	2	19.6
Mason	25	51.5	27	54.7	19	38.3	22	44.2	32	63.7	32	63.0
Okanogan	1	2.5	8	20.2	3	7.6	2	5.0	3	7.6	6	15.2
Pacific	8	38.1	11	52.4	11	52.4	4	19.0	4	19.1	15	71.4
Pend Oreille	1	8.6	5	42.6	1	8.5	0	0.0	2	16.9	1	8.4
Pierce	396	57.3	342	48.8	414	58.0	367	50.6	321	43.8	264	35.5
San Juan	4	28.5	7	49.7	5	34.7	4	27.4	3	20.3	1	6.6
Skagit	92	90.1	60	58.3	55	52.8	46	43.8	93	87.2	152	139.7
Skamania	2	20.9	0	0.0	3	30.3	1	10.1	0	0.0	2	19.8
Snohomish	272	46.0	230	38.0	195	31.5	151	24.0	142	22.3	282	47.1
Spokane	201	48.2	246	58.9	223	52.8	174	40.9	203	47.4	178	41.2
Stevens	3	7.7	4	10.0	3	7.4	4	9.9	1	2.5	1	2.5
Thurston	108	52.5	71	34.2	78	37.1	83	39.1	120	55.9	78	35.7
Wahkiakum	5	129.0	6	156.9	2	52.6	3	78.9	3	78.9	0	0.0
Walla Walla	9	16.3	9	16.3	6	10.9	4	7.2	9	16.1	3	5.3
Whatcom	71	43.2	114	68.3	123	72.1	120	69.7	93	53.3	87	49.1
Whitman	2	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	19.5	1	2.4
Yakima	195	87.2	222	99.7	164	73.1	176	78.2	122	54.0	134	58.9
Total	3,232	55.4	3,664	62.2	3,172	53.1	2,755	45.6	2,390	39.2	2,617	42.4

*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

Treatment Admission Trends

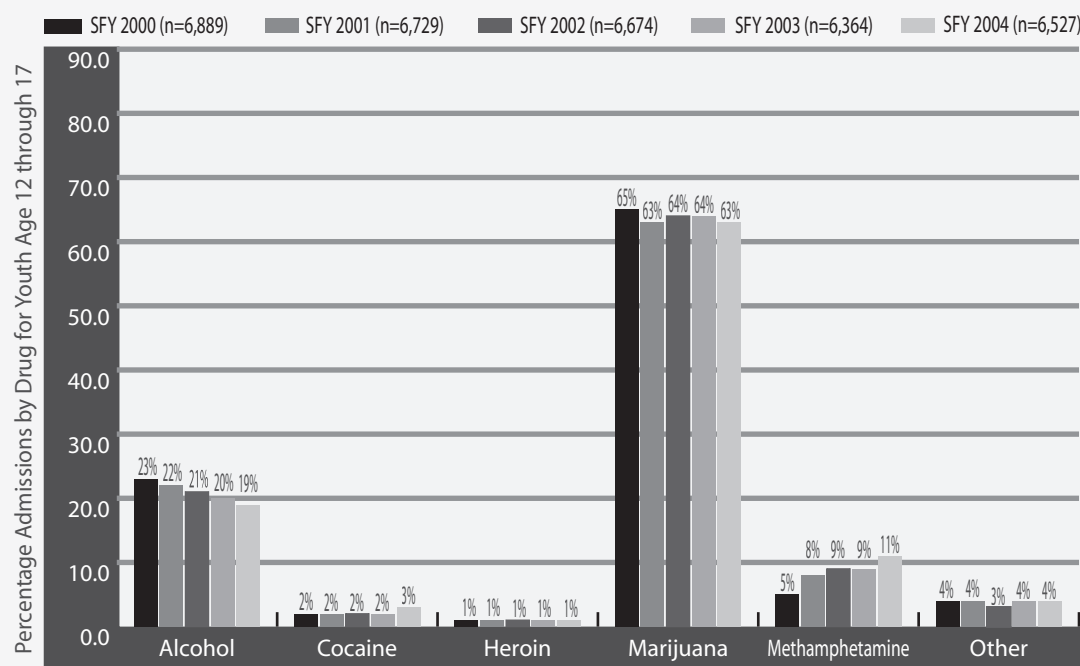
**Treatment
Admission**

Adult

Youth



Marijuana is the Most Frequently Cited Drug of Abuse in Youth Admissions to DASA-Funded Treatment.*



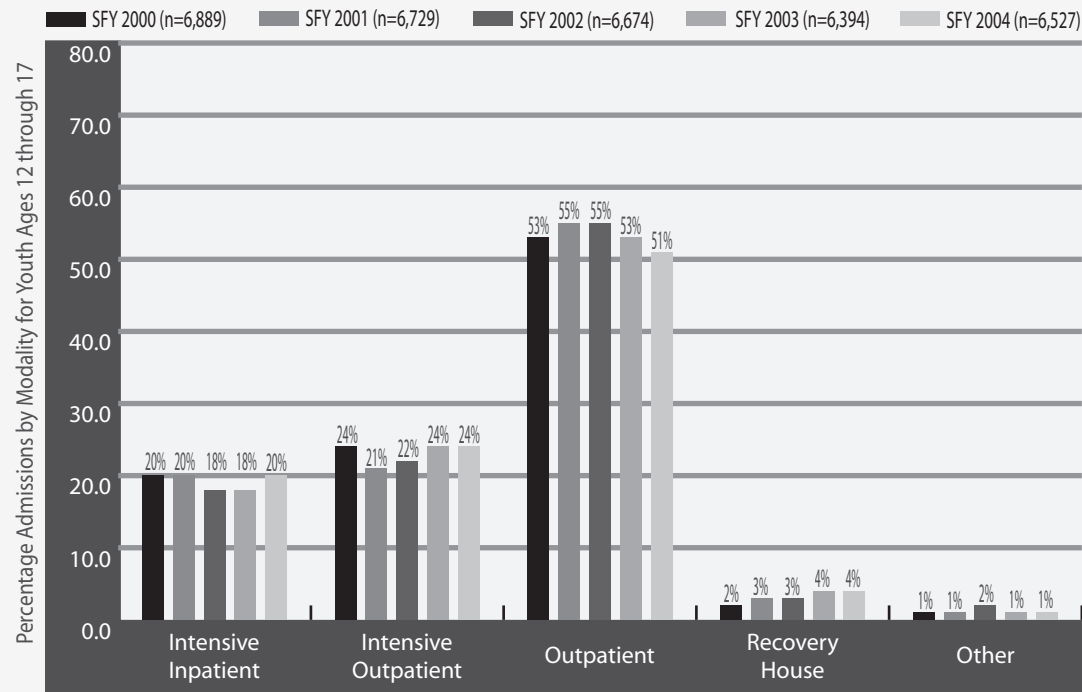
Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

This graph indicates that the majority of youth admissions to DASA-funded treatment are for marijuana. Youth admissions for methamphetamine abuse have almost doubled, from 371 in SFY 2000, to 732 in SFY 2004.

Note: Data may include multiple admissions for a single individual over the course of a year.

* Excludes detoxification and transitional housing.

The Majority of Youth Admissions to DASA-Funded Chemical Dependency Treatment are for Outpatient Services.*



Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

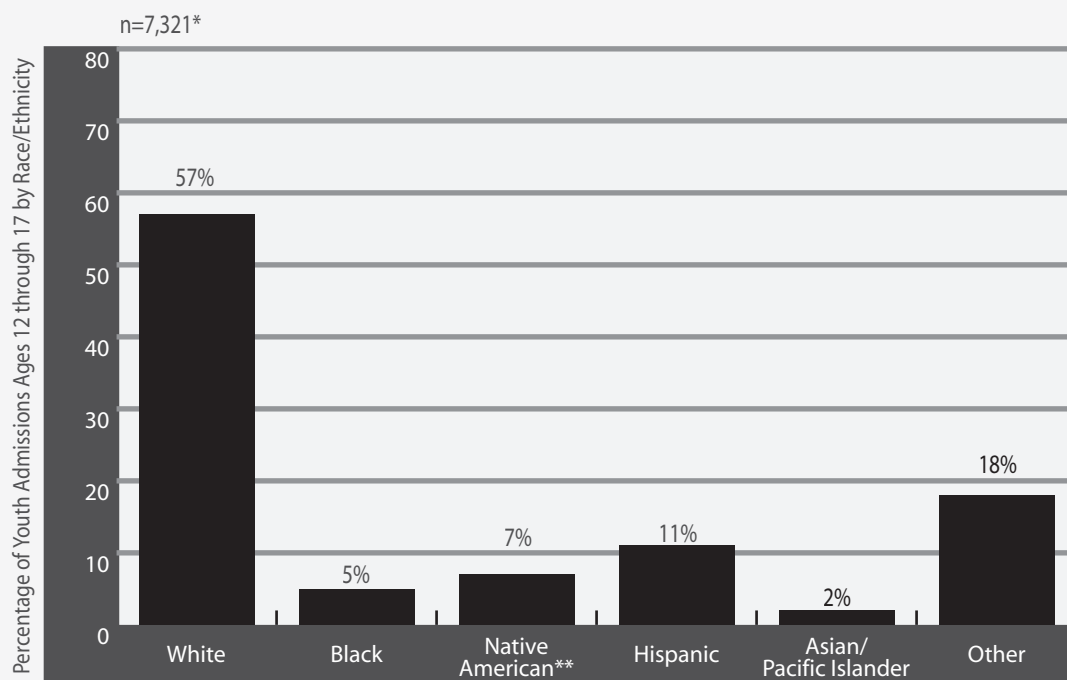
More than three quarters of youth admissions to DASA-funded chemical dependency treatment are for outpatient and intensive outpatient services.

Note: Data may include multiple admissions for a single individual over the course of a year. "Other" includes group care enhancement, recovery house, long-term residential, methadone, and treatment services for those with co-occurring disorders.

* Excludes detoxification and transitional housing.



Racial and Ethnic Minorities Comprise 43% of Youth Admissions to DASA-Funded Chemical Dependency Treatment Services.



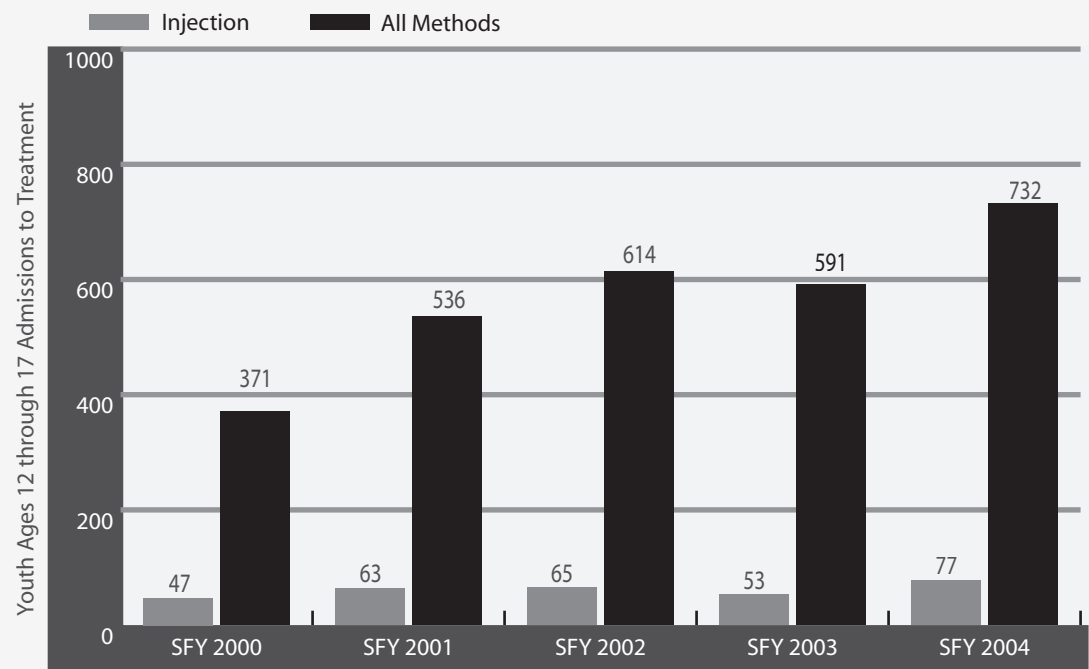
Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

This graph indicates that racial/ethnic minorities comprised approximately 43% of youth admissions to DASA-funded chemical dependency treatment in SFY 2004. Percentages of youth from different groups receiving DASA-funded treatment vary across modalities.

* In the U.S. Census, "Hispanic" is listed as an ethnicity, rather than as a racial group. Hence, Hispanic admissions may be duplicated in the racial categories.

** Includes Eskimo/Alaskan Native/Aleut

DASA-Funded Youth Treatment Admissions for Methamphetamine are Increasing.



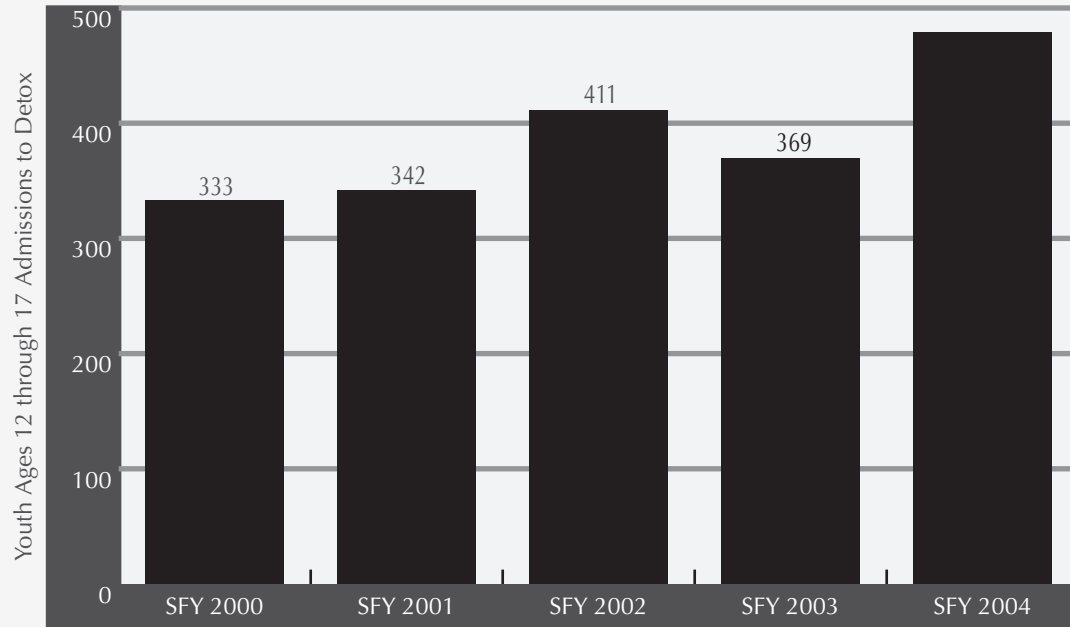
Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

DASA-funded youth treatment admissions for methamphetamine use continue to rise. Youth admissions in SFY 2004 (732) were almost double what they were in SFY 2000 (371). Youth are far less likely to inject methamphetamine than adults.

Note: Data exclude detoxification and transitional housing, private-pay, and Department of Corrections admission; includes total unduplicated admissions within counties.



The Number of Youth Admissions to DASA-Funded Detoxification is Rising.

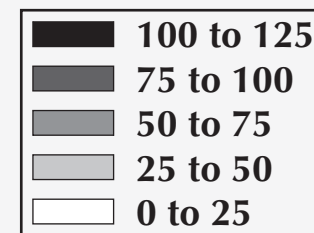
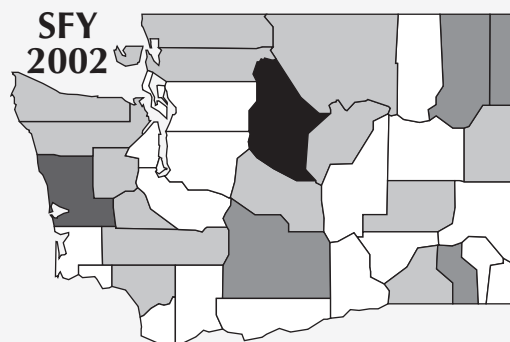
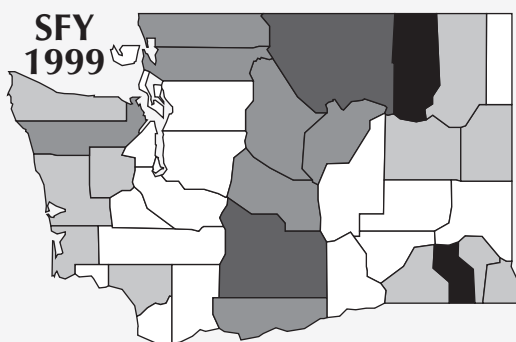


Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Social and Health Services.

This graph indicates that the number of youth admissions to DASA-funded detoxification services is rising. A plurality of DASA-funded youth admissions to detoxification services are for marijuana (209 in SFY 2004).

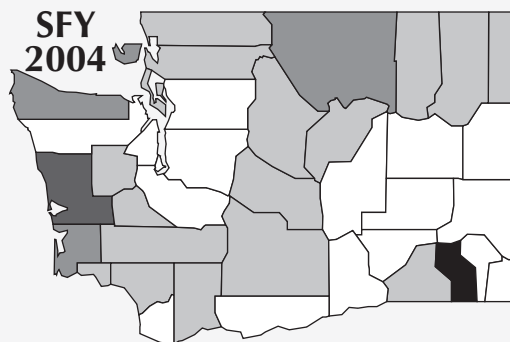
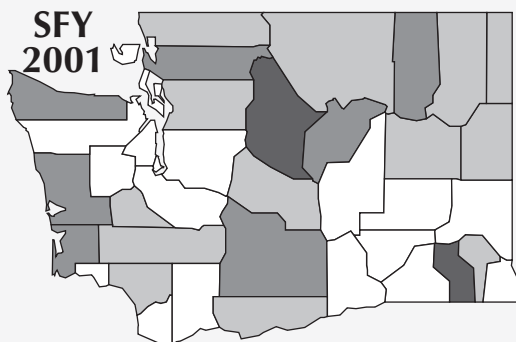
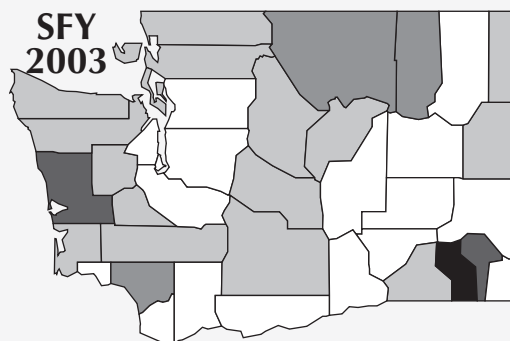
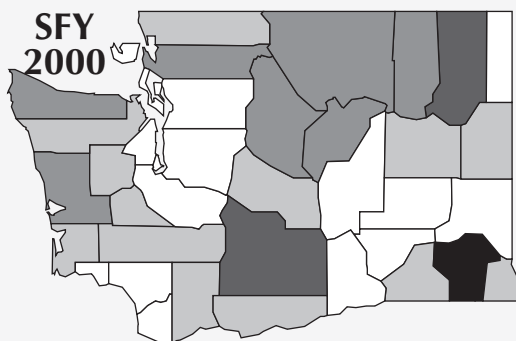
Detoxification is part of the array of services available to youth in crisis, and is often a necessary precursor to chemical dependency treatment.

Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions for Alcohol Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service



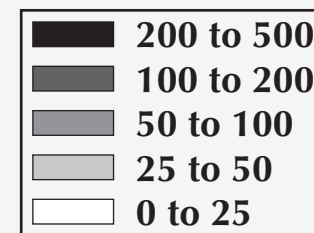
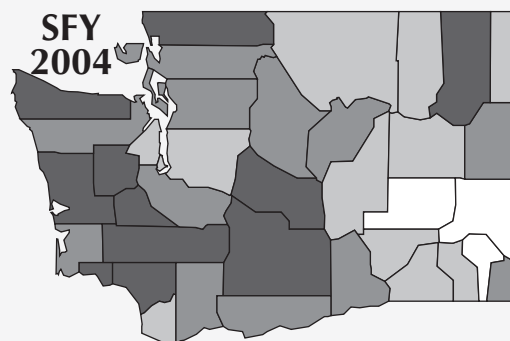
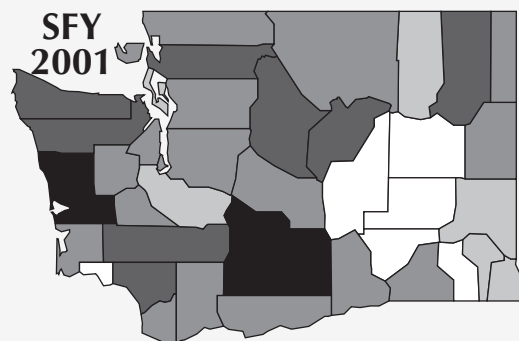
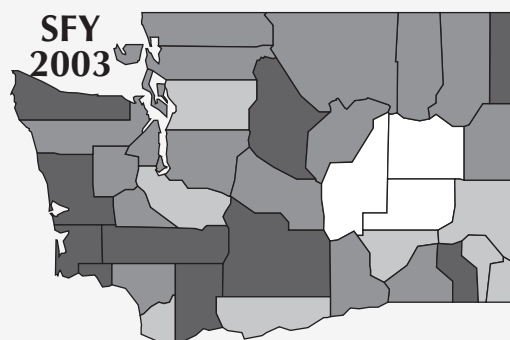
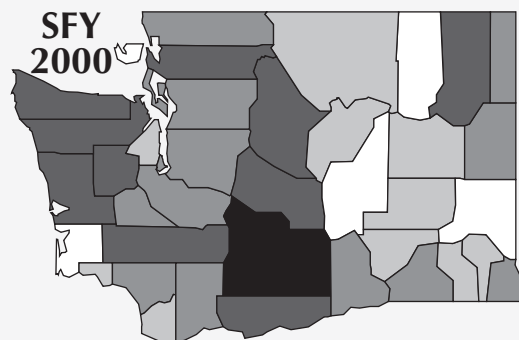
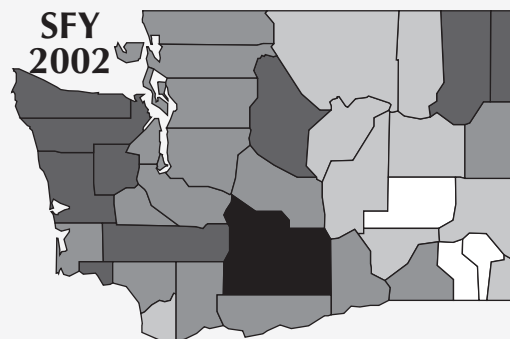
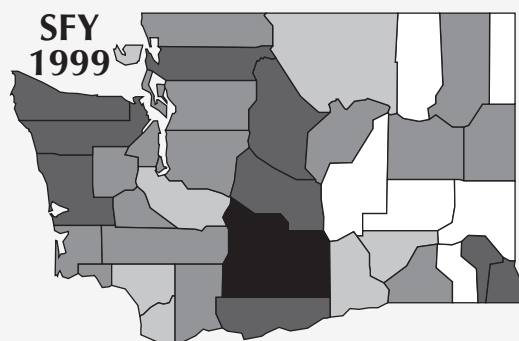


Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions * Primary Drug = Alcohol

County Name	SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003		SFY 2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	1	6.2	3	18.3	2	12.0	5	30.1	2	12.0	4	24.0
Asotin	10	48.5	6	29.2	2	9.7	0	0.0	4	19.0	2	10.0
Benton	16	11.4	27	19.0	14	9.7	18	12.2	32	21.0	25	16.0
Chelan	48	71.7	45	67.6	64	95.4	77	113.9	32	47.0	31	45.0
Clallam	32	49.7	45	69.7	34	52.5	24	37.0	20	31.0	40	61.0
Clark	6	13.6	40	11.6	35	9.9	39	10.7	37	10.0	26	7.0
Columbia	6	140.4	5	123.0	4	97.6	3	73.2	10	244.0	6	146.0
Cowlitz	24	25.9	23	24.7	26	27.7	29	30.7	47	50.0	27	28.0
Douglas	22	67.6	18	55.2	18	54.9	14	42.3	12	36.0	14	41.0
Ferry	9	123.8	4	55.1	5	68.5	0	0.0	5	68.0	3	41.0
Franklin	6	12.4	12	24.3	7	13.9	1	1.9	6	11.0	10	18.0
Garfield	1	41.9	5	208.6	1	41.7	0	0.0	2	83.0	0	0.0
Grant	11	15.0	8	10.7	5	6.6	11	14.4	10	13.0	11	14.0
Grays Harbor	33	49.0	45	67.0	48	70.1	52	76.0	54	78.0	53	77.0
Island	7	9.9	16	22.4	18	24.9	18	24.6	19	26.0	22	29.0
Jefferson	17	66.2	9	34.7	2	7.7	10	37.6	8	30.0	6	22.0
King	373	21.7	342	19.7	295	16.8	298	16.8	264	15.0	306	17.0
Kitsap	43	18.7	12	5.2	23	9.9	35	14.9	30	13.0	35	15.0
Kittitas	21	60.8	15	45.0	15	44.1	9	25.9	9	26.0	11	31.0
Klickitat	12	63.9	6	31.3	7	36.3	1	5.2	2	10.0	2	10.0
Lewis	17	24.8	32	46.6	25	36.0	32	45.6	30	43.0	21	30.0
Lincoln	4	39.4	5	49.1	5	49.0	1	9.8	0	0.0	1	10.0
Mason	11	22.7	15	30.4	3	6.0	14	28.1	21	42.0	18	35.0
Okanogan	39	98.9	28	70.8	14	35.3	18	45.2	18	45.0	27	68.0
Pacific	9	42.9	6	28.6	13	61.9	5	23.8	7	33.0	14	67.0
Pend Oreille	0	0.0	1	8.5	4	33.9	6	50.8	3	25.0	5	42.0
Pierce	129	18.7	125	17.8	102	14.3	84	11.6	87	12.0	101	14.0
San Juan	1	7.1	2	14.2	2	13.9	5	34.2	7	47.0	11	73.0
Skagit	76	74.5	74	71.9	52	50.0	37	35.2	33	31.0	29	27.0
Skamania	1	10.4	3	30.4	0	0.0	2	20.2	1	10.0	3	30.0
Snohomish	96	16.2	109	18.0	159	25.7	99	15.8	94	15.0	92	14.0
Spokane	127	30.5	119	28.5	137	32.4	128	30.1	116	27.0	93	22.0
Stevens	13	33.5	38	94.8	26	64.5	23	56.9	8	20.0	10	25.0
Thurston	51	24.8	52	25.1	81	38.5	74	34.9	82	38.0	56	26.0
Wahkiakum	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	26.0
Walla Walla	15	27.2	15	27.2	11	19.9	15	27.1	24	43.0	18	32.0
Whatcom	92	56.0	82	49.2	62	36.3	77	44.7	61	35.0	58	33.0
Whitman	7	17.0	2	4.9	3	7.4	2	4.9	3	7.0	6	14.0
Yakima	223	99.7	186	83.6	157	69.9	128	56.9	76	34.0	70	31.0
Total	1,649	28.3	1,580	26.8	1,481	24.8	1,394.0	23.1	1,276	20.9	1,268	20.6

*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions for Marijuana Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service

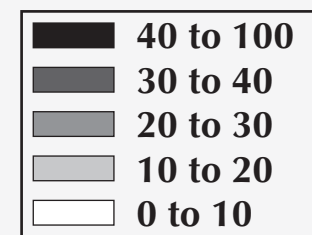
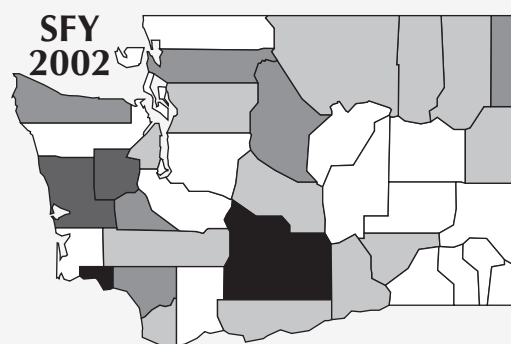
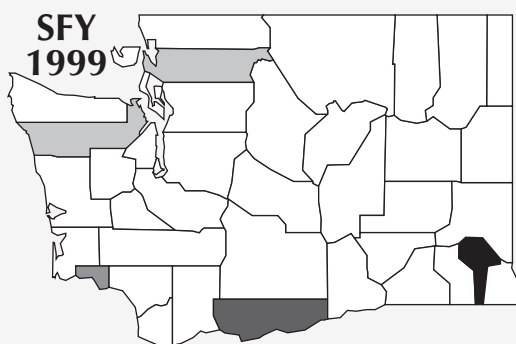


Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions * Primary Drug = Marijuana

County Name	SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003		SFY 2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	2	12.4	7	42.6	4	24.1	0	0.0	2	12.0	2	12.0
Asotin	21	101.9	18	87.6	6	29	10	48.3	6	29.1	12	58.0
Benton	50	35.6	79	55.4	83	57.3	96	65	91	60.0	79	50.9
Chelan	68	101.6	72	108.1	70	104.3	76	112.4	70	103.1	53	77.5
Clallam	81	125.8	112	173.6	85	131.2	75	115.6	85	130.2	112	170.0
Clark	162	48	157	45.5	193	54.7	139	38.2	166	44.6	165	43.0
Columbia	1	23.4	2	49.2	1	24.4	1	24.4	5	122.0	2	48.8
Cowlitz	38	41	80	86.1	85	90.5	65	68.9	91	95.9	125	131.2
Douglas	21	64.6	11	33.7	30	91.5	9	27.2	28	83.3	28	81.9
Ferry	1	13.8	1	13.8	3	41.1	2	27.4	6	82.2	2	27.4
Franklin	15	31.1	20	40.5	11	21.8	25	48.7	25	46.6	24	42.1
Garfield	3	125.6	1	41.7	1	41.7	0	0.0	1	41.7	0	0.0
Grant	14	19	15	20.1	18	23.7	28	36.6	19	24.6	26	33.2
Grays Harbor	129	191.5	97	144.4	144	210.2	108	157.9	104	151.2	96	138.7
Island	44	62.4	45	62.9	31	42.8	47	64.3	47	63.5	47	62.8
Jefferson	37	144.2	39	150.3	28	107.3	35	131.6	20	74.9	25	92.6
King	1012	58.8	1200	69.1	1016	57.8	978	55.1	922	51.8	877	49.0
Kitsap	120	52.3	83	35.8	118	50.6	153	65.2	89	37.6	89	37.2
Kittitas	36	104.2	42	125.9	19	55.9	30	86.2	24	68.2	42	117.3
Klickitat	22	117.1	25	130.5	16	82.9	12	62.2	5	25.9	11	57.0
Lewis	50	72.9	90	131.2	102	146.8	108	153.8	101	143.5	86	121.6
Lincoln	8	78.9	5	49.1	2	19.6	5	49	2	19.8	3	29.4
Mason	32	66	51	103.2	44	88.7	62	124.5	46	91.6	65	128.0
Okanogan	15	38	19	48	28	70.5	19	47.7	21	53.0	16	40.4
Pacific	16	76.3	4	19.1	19	90.5	17	81	40	191.4	14	66.7
Pend Oreille	0	0.0	7	59.7	7	59.3	17	144.1	12	101.7	1	8.4
Pierce	306	44.2	376	53.7	310	43.5	374	51.6	360	49.1	412	55.4
San Juan	6	42.8	3	21.3	9	62.5	12	82.2	12	81.1	8	53.0
Skagit	120	117.6	153	148.6	138	132.6	71	67.6	82	76.9	100	91.9
Skamania	6	62.6	7	70.9	6	60.6	9	90.9	12	121.2	9	89.1
Snohomish	300	50.7	388	64	349	56.4	338	53.8	310	48.6	339	52.6
Spokane	365	87.6	364	87.1	382	90.4	401	94.2	400	93.3	422	97.7
Stevens	35	90.3	45	112.3	60	148.9	47	116.3	31	76.4	41	100.7
Thurston	181	88.1	160	77.2	193	91.8	147	69.2	186	86.6	237	108.5
Wahkiakum	2	51.6	1	26.2	0	0.0	4	105.3	4	105.3	4	105.3
Walla Walla	32	58.1	35	63.4	42	76.1	35	63.2	47	84.2	28	49.4
Whatcom	132	80.3	155	92.9	137	80.3	168	97.6	152	87.1	190	107.2
Whitman	9	21.8	3	7.4	13	32.3	16	39.4	12	29.3	8	19.2
Yakima	568	254	526	236.3	480	213.8	473	210.2	417	184.5	352	154.7
Total	4,060	69.6	4,498	76.3	4,283	71.7	4,212	69.7	4,053	66.5	8,302	135.0

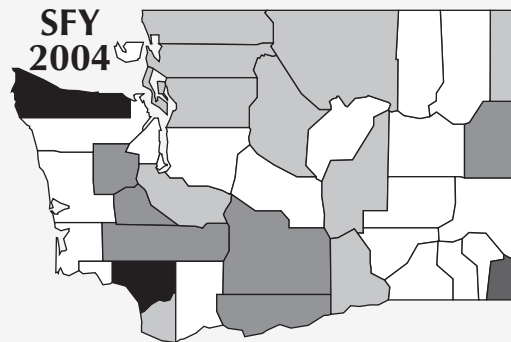
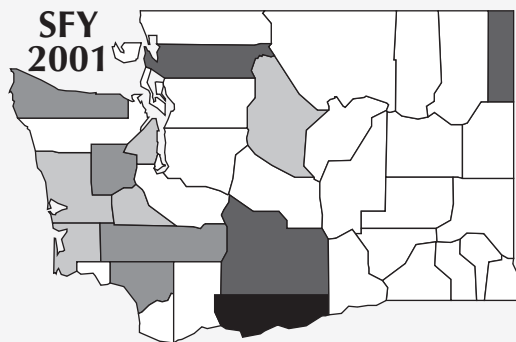
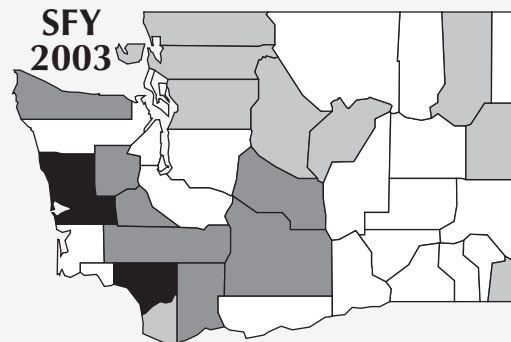
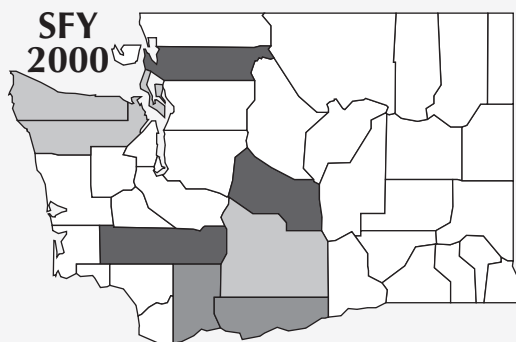
*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions for Methamphetamine Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service



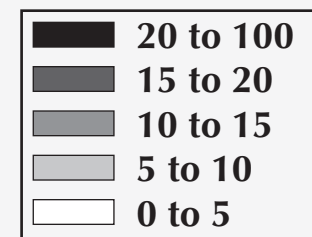
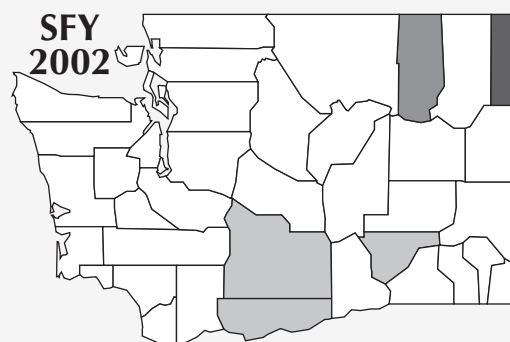
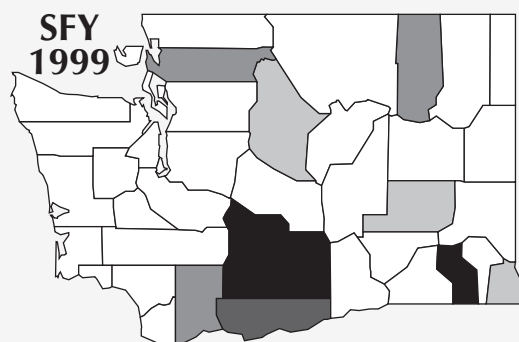


Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions* Primary Drug = Methamphetamine

County Name	SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003		SFY 2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Asotin	1	4.9	1	4.9	0	0.0	2	9.7	2	10.0	7	34.0
Benton	4	2.8	3	2.1	13	9.0	17	11.5	11	7.0	20	13.0
Chelan	4	6.0	4	6.0	15	22.4	14	20.7	11	16.0	9	13.0
Clallam	6	9.3	10	15.5	17	26.2	15	23.1	21	32.0	29	44.0
Clark	24	7.1	33	9.6	31	8.8	48	13.2	37	10.0	46	12.0
Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cowlitz	5	5.4	9	9.7	26	27.7	27	28.6	53	56.0	45	47.0
Douglas	1	3.1	0	0.0	3	9.1	2	6.0	4	12.0	3	9.9
Ferry	10	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	13.7	0	0.0	1	14.0
Franklin	0	0.0	2	4.1	3	6.0	6	11.7	2	4.0	1	2.0
Garfield	1	41.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	5	6.5	0	0.0	11	14.0
Grays Harbor	5	7.4	6	8.9	12	17.5	23	33.6	29	42.0	21	30.0
Island	8	11.3	11	15.4	3	4.1	4	5.5	3	4.0	10	13.0
Jefferson	3	11.7	5	19.3	2	7.7	4	15.0	2	7.0	2	7.0
King	39	2.3	68	3.9	70	4.0	75	4.2	82	5.0	78	4.0
Kitsap	8	3.5	26	11.2	31	13.3	31	13.2	15	6.0	21	9.0
Kittitas	4	11.6	11	33.0	5	14.7	5	14.4	7	20.0	3	8.0
Klickitat	0	0.0	5	26.1	11	57.0	2	10.4	0	0.0	4	21.0
Lewis	8	11.7	26	37.9	21	30.2	14	19.9	18	26.0	19	27.0
Lincoln	0	0.0	1	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0
Mason	2	4.1	7	14.2	14	28.2	15	30.1	11	22.0	12	24.0
Okanogan	1	2.5	0	0.0	2	5.0	4	10.1	2	5.0	6	15.0
Pacific	1	4.8	3	14.3.0	3	14.3	2	9.5	1	5.0	1	5.0
Pend Oreille	0	0.0	1	8.5	4	33.9	3	25.4	0	0.0	1	8.0
Pierce	40	5.8	54	7.7	64	9.0	40	5.5	65	9.0	72	10.0
San Juan	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	20.8	0	0.0	2	14.0	1	7.0
Skagit	19	18.6	34	33.0	42	40.3	23	21.9	13	12.0	19	17.0
Skamania	1	10.4	1	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	3	30.0
Snohomish	20	3.4	27	4.5	38	6.1	65	10.4	61	10.0	85	13.0
Spokane	15	3.6	40	9.6	42	9.9	51	12.0	57	13.0	94	22.0
Stevens	0	0.0	1	2.5	3	7.4	6	14.9	4	10.0	2	5.0
Thurston	17	8.3	11	5.3	40	19.0	45	21.2	42	20.0	59	27.0
Wahkiakum	1	25.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	52.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walla Walla	3	5.4	2	3.6	3	5.4	3	5.4	5	9.0	3	5.0
Whatcom	8	4.9	17	10.2	14	8.2	17	9.9	22	13.0	29	16.0
Whitman	1	2.4	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.0
Yakima	20	8.9	34	15.3	80	35.6	102	45.3	45	20.0	50	22.0
Total	270	4.6	454	7.7	617	10.3	673	11.1	631	10.3	1,540	25.0

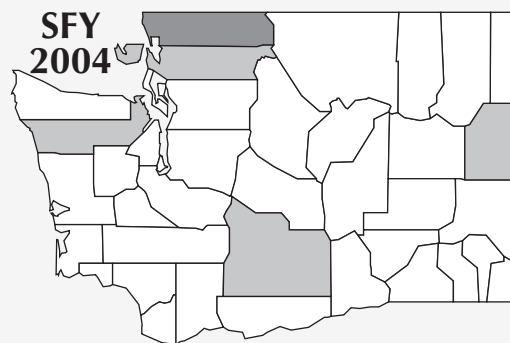
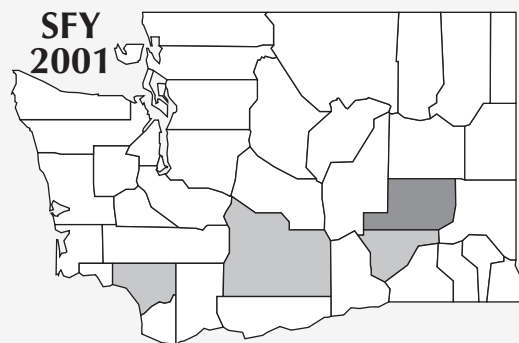
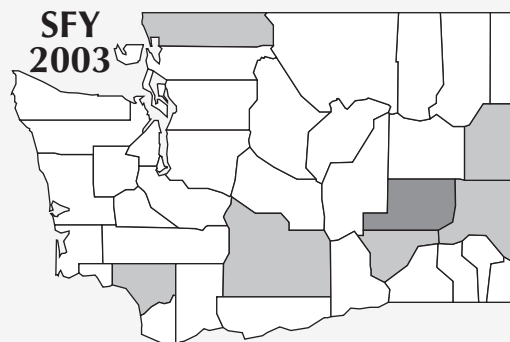
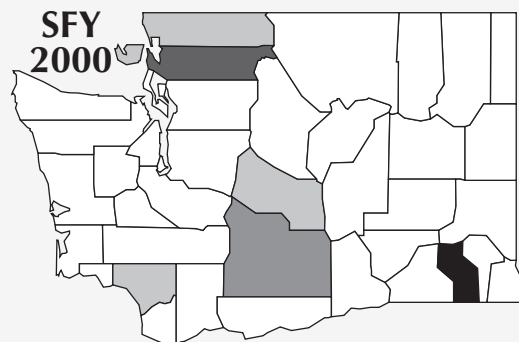
*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions for Cocaine Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service



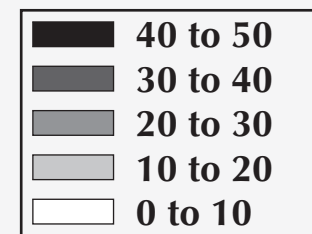
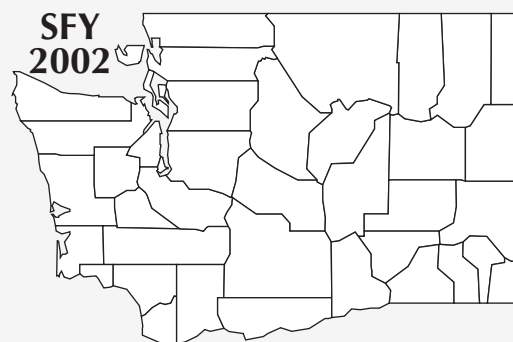
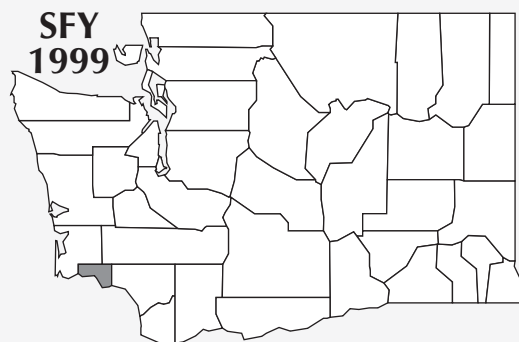


Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions* Primary Drug = Cocaine

County Name	SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003		SFY 2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	1	6.2	0	0.0	2	12.0	0	0.0	2	12.0	0	0.0
Asotin	2	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Benton	1	0.7	2	1.4	4	2.8	1	0.7	3	2.0	1	0.6
Chelan	4	6.0	0	0.0	3	4.5	2	3.0	2	2.9	0	0.0
Clallam	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.5
Clark	2	0.6	3	0.9	2	0.6	3	0.8	1	0.3	2	0.5
Columbia	1	23.4	1	24.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cowlitz	1	1.1	7	7.5	7	7.5	3	3.2	7	7.4	4	4.2
Douglas	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
Ferry	1	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	13.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	1	2.1	0	0.0	4	7.9	5	9.7	3	5.6	1	1.8
Garfield	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Grant	2	2.7	2	2.7	1	1.3	2	2.6	1	1.3	1	1.3
Grays Harbor	1	1.5	0	0.0	2	2.9	2	2.9	1	1.5	3	4.3
Island	3	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.7	2	2.7	3	4.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	3.7	2	7.4
King	46	2.7	35	2.0	33	1.9	13	0.7	21	1.2	35	2.0
Kitsap	4	1.7	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	3	1.3
Kittitas	1	2.9	3	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0
Klickitat	3	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lewis	0	0.0	2	2.9	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4
Lincoln	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mason	2	4.1	2	4.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	2.0
Okanogan	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	2	5.1	1	2.5
Pacific	1	4.8	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pend Oreille	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pierce	9	1.3	12	1.7	2	0.3	4	0.6	10	1.4	11	1.5
San Juan	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.6
Skagit	13	12.7	16	15.5	4	3.8	4	3.8	4	3.7	10	9.2
Skamania	1	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Snohomish	20	3.4	20	3.3	5	0.8	22	3.5	11	1.7	25	3.9
Spokane	12	2.9	11	2.6	11	2.6	17	4.0	29	6.8	28	6.5
Stevens	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.5
Thurston	3	1.5	6	2.9	1	0.5	5	2.4	2	0.9	0	0.0
Wahkiakum	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walla Walla	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	2	3.5
Whatcom	5	3.0	11	6.6	7	4.1	8	4.6	10	5.7	19	10.7
Whitman	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	3	7.3	0	0.0
Yakima	58	25.9	30	13.5	21	9.4	21	9.3	19	8.4	18	7.9
Total	199	3.4	170	2.9	114	1.9	123	2	137	2.2	175	2.8

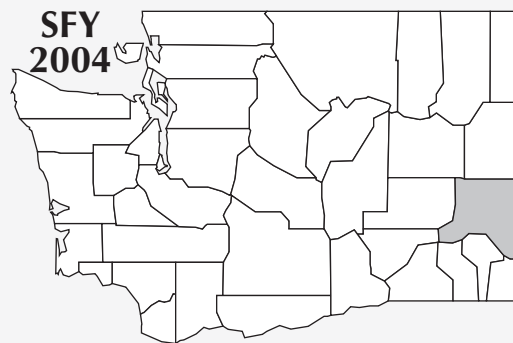
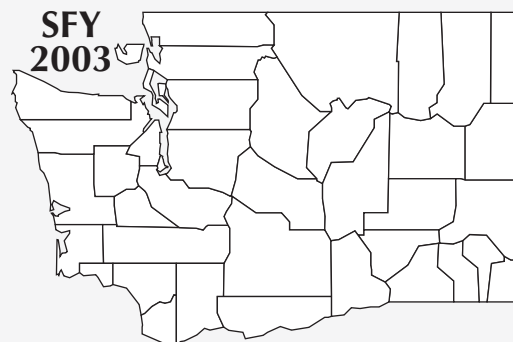
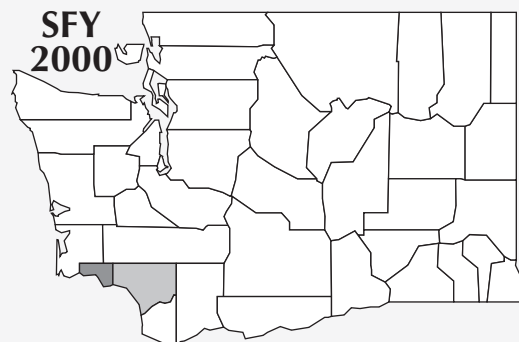
*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions for Heroin Per 100,000 in Population



Washington State Department of Social Health Services, Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse

TARGET Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Treatment Service



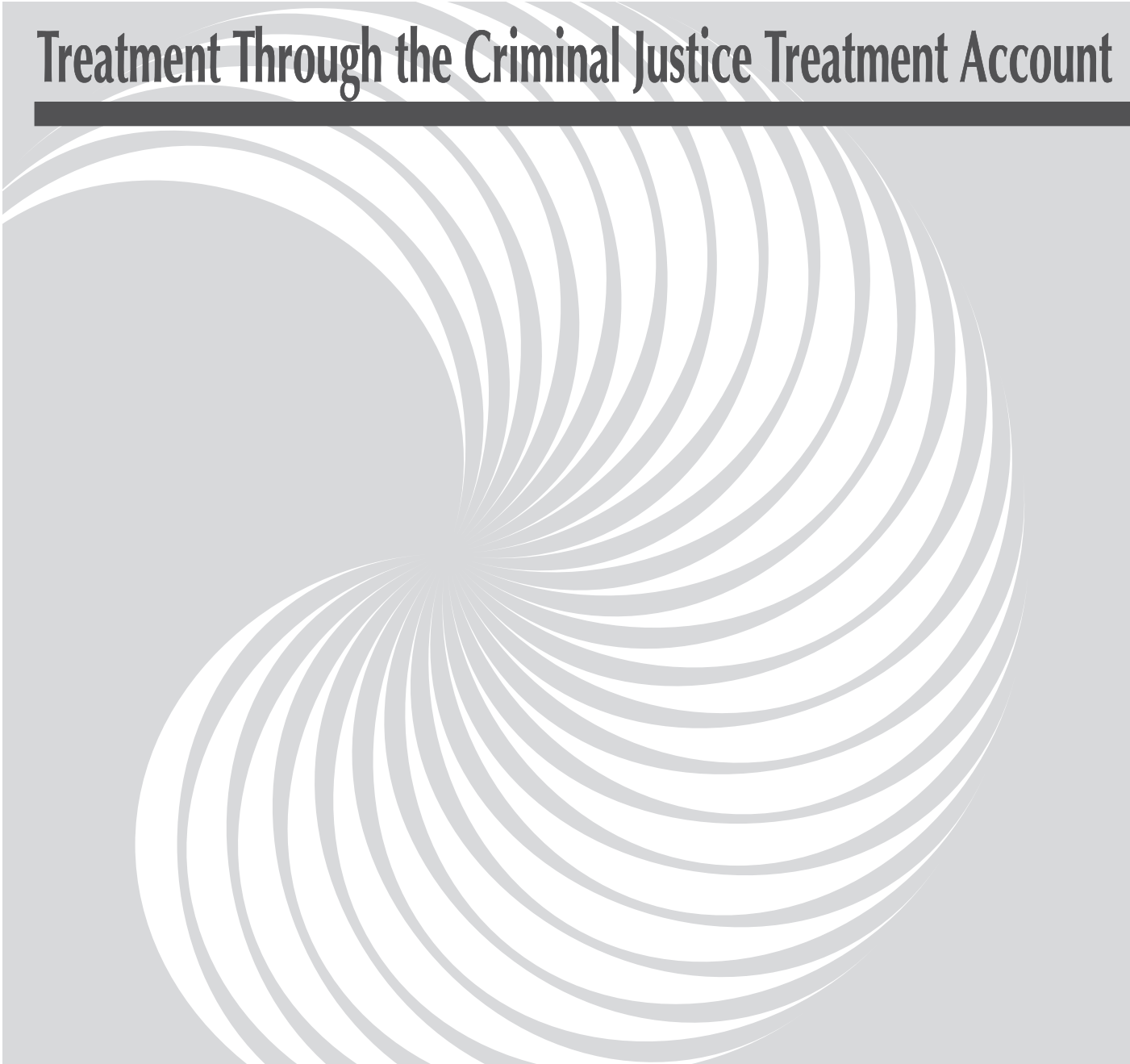


Washington State Youth Treatment Admissions* Primary Drug = Heroin

County Name	SFY 1999		SFY 2000		SFY 2001		SFY 2002		SFY 2003		SFY 2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adams	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Asotin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Benton	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7	2	1.4	1	0.7	1	0.6
Chelan	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clallam	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clark	4	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.5	5	1.3
Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cowlitz	3	3.2	12	12.9	10	10.6	3	3.2	4	4.2	3	3.1
Douglas	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ferry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Garfield	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Grant	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Grays Harbor	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Island	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
King	21	1.2	14	0.8	15	0.9	6	0.3	8	0.4	5	0.3
Kitsap	1	0.4	3	1.3	0	0.0	4	1.7	0	0.0	3	1.3
Kittitas	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Klickitat	0	0.0	1	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.2
Lewis	0	0.0	3	4.4	1	1.4	1	1.4	1	1.4	0	0.0
Lincoln	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mason	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Okanogan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pacific	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0
Pend Oreille	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pierce	0	0.0	2	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.6	3	0.4	3	0.4
San Juan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.8	0	0.0
Skagit	8	7.8	4	3.9	1	1.0	2	1.9	1	0.9	0	0.0
Skamania	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Snohomish	3	0.5	4	0.7	4	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.5	4	0.6
Spokane	3	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.2	4	0.9	2	0.5	4	0.9
Stevens	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	3	7.4	0	0.0
Thurston	7	3.4	6	2.9	2	1.0	2	0.9	2	0.9	2	0.9
Wahkiakum	1	25.8	1	26.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walla Walla	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Whatcom	3	1.8	4	2.4	5	2.9	3	1.7	3	1.7	7	3.9
Whitman	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	14.4
Yakima	6	2.7	15	6.7	15	6.7	7	3.1	1	0.4	4	1.8
Total	64	1.1	70	1.2	59	1	41	0.7	36	0.6	48	0.8

*Admissions rate per 100,000 population. Excludes detox, transitional housing, group care enhancement, private pay, and Department of Corrections. Includes total admissions – counts may be duplicated for an individual based on multiple admissions or multiple modalities of care.

Treatment Through the Criminal Justice Treatment Account





Criminal Justice Treatment Account (CJTA)

In 2003, the Legislature and Governor created the Criminal Justice Treatment Account (CJTA). Its history goes back to the previous year, when in the 2002 Session, the Legislature effected a shift in adult felony drug offender sentencing policy, reducing sentences for many adult felony drug offenses, and designating the projected savings for use in providing substance abuse treatment for offenders, both in prison and in the community.

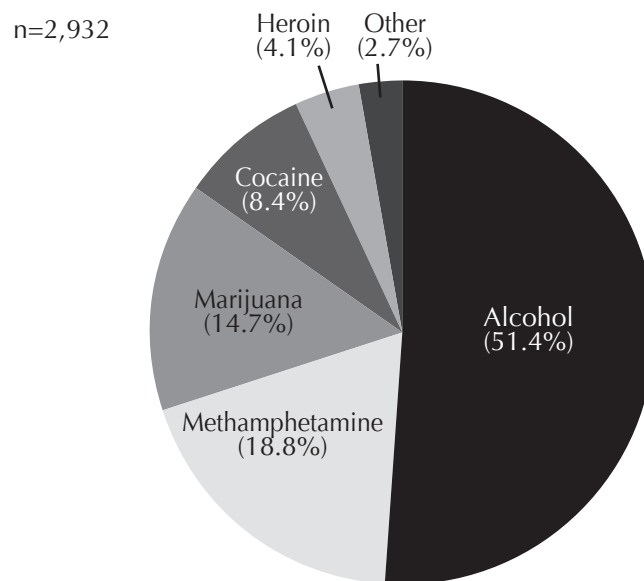
Beginning with the 2003-2005 Biennium, funds are transferred from the State General Fund into the Violence Reduction and Drug Enforcement (VRDE) account. Almost \$3 million was allocated to be used solely for providing substance abuse treatment to offenders confined in state prisons.

For the 2003-2005 Biennium, \$8,950,000 was transferred from the General Fund into the newly established Criminal Justice Treatment Account (CJTA). Administered by the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA), the CJTA funds are used solely for providing substance abuse treatment and treatment support services for offenders who have a substance abuse problem and have been filed upon by a county prosecutor. The intent is to provide judicially supervised treatment in lieu of incarceration, with the objective of generating additional jail and prison bed savings, both in the short-term through treating offenders rather than incarcerating them, and in the long-term by reducing recidivism among those offenders. Use of the funds is determined at the county level, and may include drug courts, provided the funds are used only for treatment and treatment support services.

For SFY 2006, and every fiscal year thereafter, \$8,250,000 is to be transferred into the CJTA for the purposes described above, with funding to be increased based upon the Implicit Price Deflator.

In SFY 2004, 2,932 individuals received treatment under CJTA.

In State Fiscal Year 2004, Alcohol was the Primary Substance of Abuse for the Majority of Individuals in Treatment Under the Criminal Justice Treatment Account.

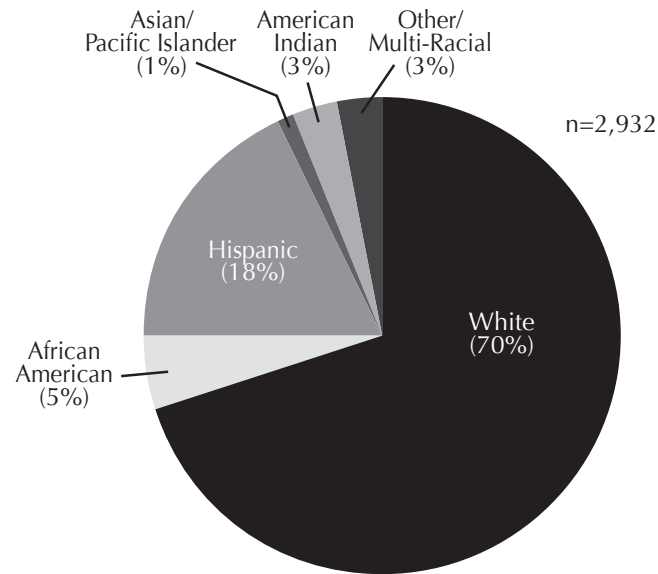


Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance, Department of Social and Health Services.

In SFY 2004, alcohol was the primary substance of abuse for individuals in treatment under the Criminal Justice Treatment Account (CJTA). Both in Washington and nationally, alcohol remains the single largest cause of mortality-, crime-, and health-related costs among all substances of abuse.

Beginning in SFY 2006, \$8,250,000 is being transferred annually into the CJTA for judicially supervised treatment and treatment support services in lieu of incarceration.

In State Fiscal Year 2004, 30% of Those Receiving Treatment under the Criminal Justice Treatment Account were Racial and Ethnic Minorities.

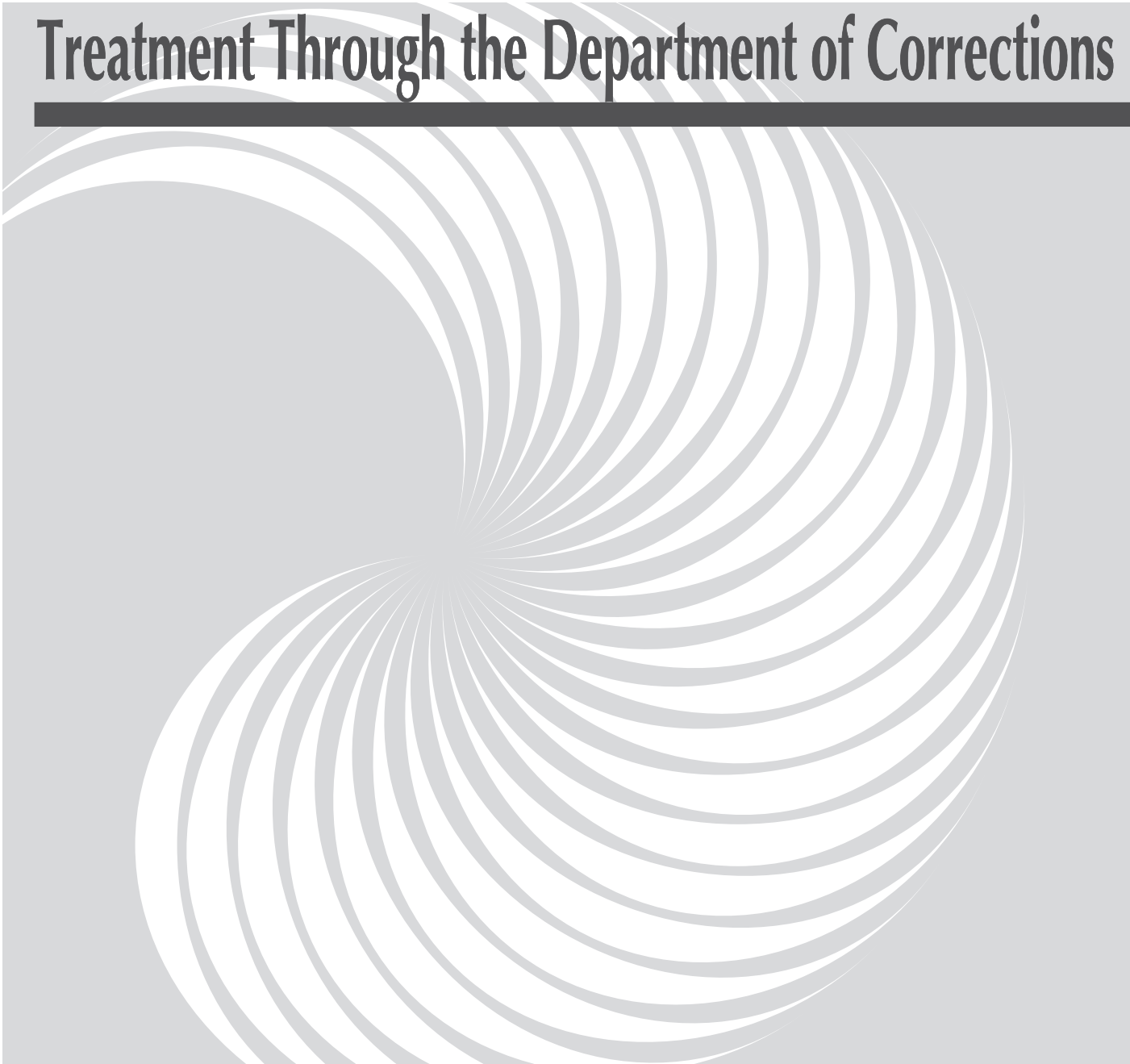


Source: Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET), Division of Alcohol and Substance, Department of Social and Health Services.

In SFY 2004, racial and ethnic minorities comprised 30% of those receiving treatment under the Criminal Justice Treatment Account. Some 71% were male, 29% female. The median age was between 30 and 35.

Beginning in SFY 2006, \$8,250,000 is being transferred annually into the CJTA for judicially supervised treatment and treatment support services in lieu of incarceration.

Treatment Through the Department of Corrections





The Washington State Department of Corrections Responds to the Need for Chemical Dependency Treatment.

Over the past decade, the need for quality chemical dependency treatment among inmates in the custody of the Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC) has become increasingly apparent. More than one in five inmates in DOC custody – in prisons, pre-release facilities, and work release – was convicted of drug offenses, making drug crimes the single largest category of offenses. Of the 8,785 inmates admitted to DOC custody and screened in SFY 2004, 4,470, representing 51%, were found to be chemically dependent.¹

Responding to this need, DOC provides a multi-phased continuum of care which includes: screening; diagnostic assessment; intensive primary treatment; coordinated transition and case management; outpatient treatment; and referral to community-based treatment. All 37 DOC treatment sites are certified by the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, and employ offender-specific, research-based best practices. The goal of these programs is to reduce reoffense, enhance the safety of communities, and prepare offenders for more productive lives once they are released.

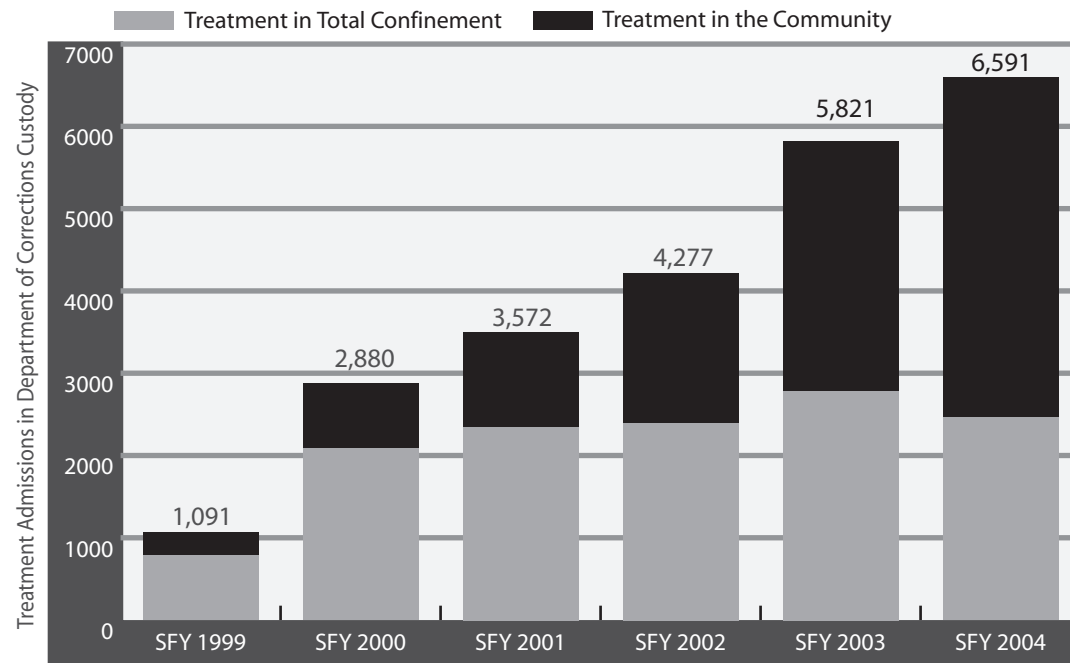
DOC provides two primary treatment modalities:

- **Modified Residential Therapeutic Community (TC)** – TC is a progressive, phased program of care, 9-12 months in length. Through modified TC, patients are provided a separate living area and a highly structured treatment environment, including traditional chemical dependency treatment coupled with emphasis upon “right living” and personal accountability. Services are delivered by a multi-disciplinary team. Development and demonstration of specific behaviors are required prior to transition to further program phases.
- **Intensive Outpatient (IOP)** – Within DOC, IOP is a highly structured intervention delivered in total and partial confinement as well as in the community. IOP is offered in varying lengths-of-stay in order to conform to the sentence structure and meet the needs of offenders in different institutions and in the community.

Following completion of a primary level of treatment, offenders are admitted to outpatient treatment. Based on the offender’s clinical progress, outpatient treatment continues as needed, with a minimum of three months occurring upon release from total confinement. In geographic areas, where DOC does not provide treatment, offenders may be referred to other contracted chemical dependency providers for appropriate services.

¹ Washington State Department of Corrections, July 2005.

Washington State Has Made a Major Commitment to Providing Chemical Dependency Treatment to Offenders in Total Confinement and Community Custody.



Source: Washington State Department of Corrections, July 2005.

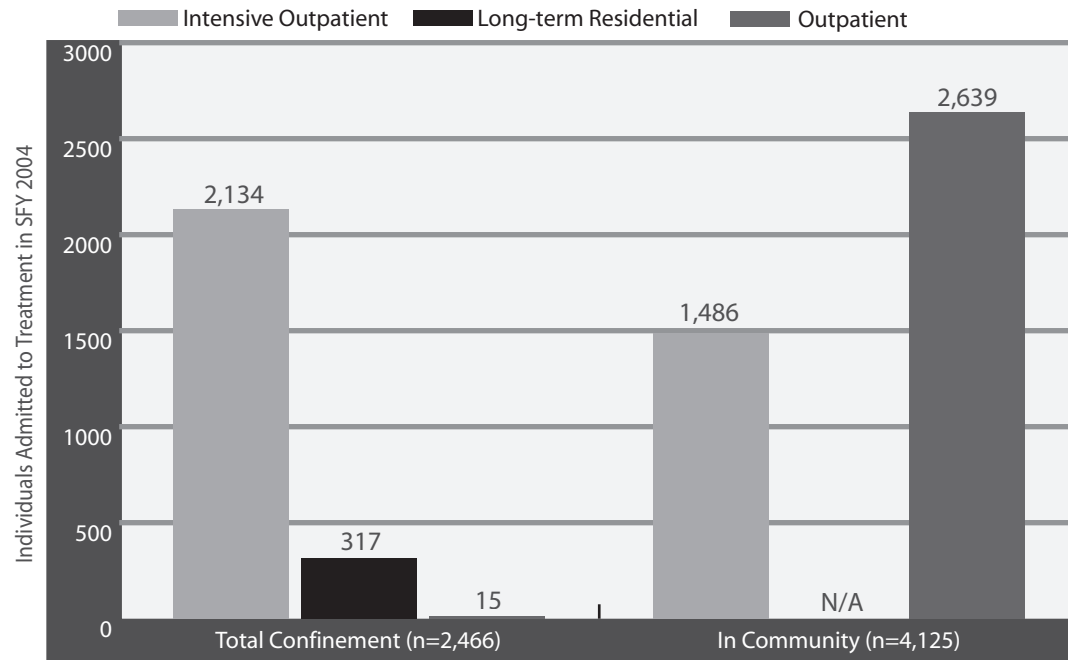
This graph indicates the depth of commitment Washington State has made in recent years toward the provision of alcohol and drug treatment services to offenders in the state correctional system. Especially noteworthy is the expansion of services to offenders in community custody. Admissions to treatment in the community now represent 63% of total admissions.

Consistent with best practices, offenders are admitted to treatment as close to release from total confinement as possible. Based on an offender's clinical progress while in confinement, outpatient treatment may continue as needed, with a minimum of three months of treatment occurring after release.



The Majority of Individuals Admitted to Chemical Dependency Treatment in the State Correctional System Receive Intensive Outpatient Treatment.

Offenders in Department of Corrections Custody Admitted to Treatment in SFY 2004



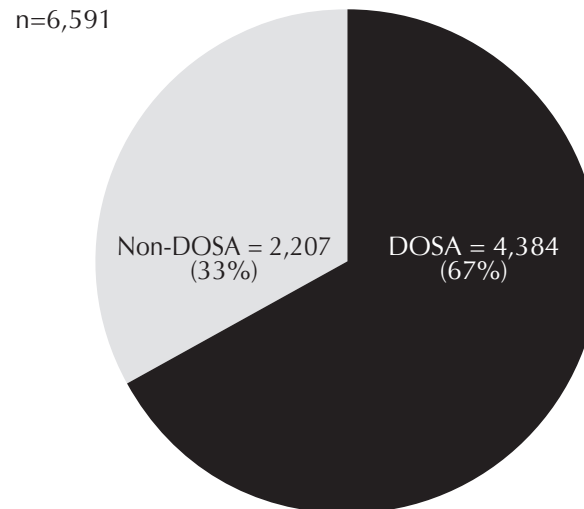
Source: Washington State Department of Corrections, July 2005.

The Washington State Department of Corrections offers three levels of chemical dependency treatment to offenders in custody who are assessed as in need. Long-term residential treatment is delivered in modified therapeutic communities, providing a highly structured living and treatment environment. Intensive outpatient treatment is provided both in correctional facilities and in communities in the form of highly structured interventions. Outpatient treatment, both in correctional facilities and in the community, follows completion of other primary levels of treatment. A minimum of three months of outpatient treatment is provided in the community, once an individual leaves total confinement.

Two Thirds of Individuals Receiving Chemical Dependency Treatment in the State Correctional System are Sentenced Under the Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (DOSA).



Offenders in Department of Corrections Custody Admitted to Treatment in SFY 2004



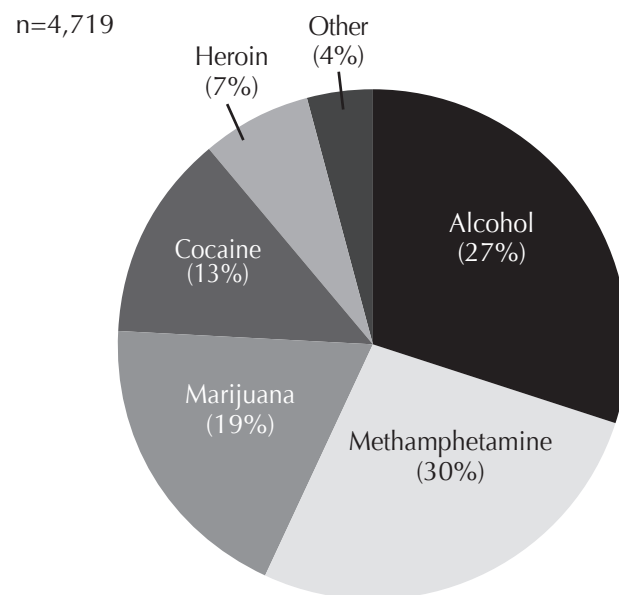
Source: Washington State Department of Corrections, July 2005.

The Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (DOSA) provides judges with the option of ensuring those offenders who: A) pose a moderate to high risk of reoffense; B) pose a risk to public safety; and C) have had their lives disrupted due to substance abuse problems may receive chemical dependency treatment through the Department of Corrections. To qualify, offenders must have no current or prior sex or violent offenses and must not have used a deadly weapon in the commission of the offense. Additionally, if the offense was a violation of the Uniform Controlled Substance Act, the offense must have involved only a small quantity of illicit drugs.

Under DOSA, the offender serves one half of the mid-point of the standard sentencing range for the offense in total confinement, with the remainder of the term to be served in community custody. During incarceration, offenders undergo a comprehensive substance abuse assessment and receive appropriate treatment services. Services continue when the offender is released into community custody. Failure to meet conditions of the sentence – which can include drug testing and monitoring, and education or employment training – can result in imposition of the balance of the original sentence.



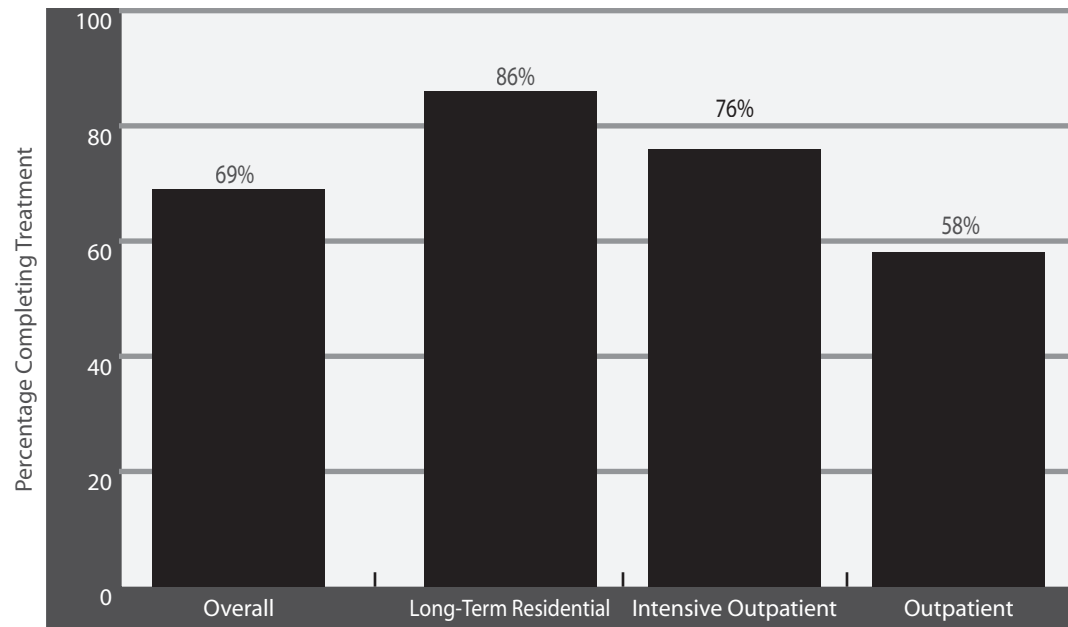
In SFY 2004, Methamphetamine and Alcohol were the Primary Drugs of Abuse of Individuals Assessed By the Department of Corrections.



Source: Washington State Department of Corrections, July 2005.

Of the 4,719 individuals assessed by the Department of Corrections in SFY 2004, 4,281 (90.7%) were found to be chemically dependent. More than half of those admitted to total confinement were in need of treatment.

In SFY 2004, the Completion Rate for Those Receiving Chemical Dependency Treatment Through the Department of Corrections was 69%.



Source: Washington State Department of Corrections, July 2005.

More than two thirds of those receiving chemical dependency treatment through the Department of Corrections complete it. For those who receive treatment through the Drug Offenses Sentencing Alternative (DOSA), the completion rate is 82%. Treatment completion is considered an important measure for inmates re-entering the community from incarceration, and should be associated with reduced criminal recidivism.